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A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE COINAGE OF COLONIAL MEXICO — 1536-1821

By DR. RAY H. WILSON L. M. 117

A paper presented to the A.N.A. 1951 Convention

The coinage of our neighbor to the south, The United States of Mexico, offers to the numismatist a marvelous and exciting field to explore. It is replete with surprises and fascinating bypaths.

There are a number of reasons why we in the United States should be interested in this series. The next few paragraphs will outline a few of these reasons.

Mexican coinage was legal tender in this country until February 27, 1857, less than 100 years ago. Up to June 30, 1862, over two million dollars in Mexican coinage had been turned in for redemption.

From the earliest times, the coinage of the various colonies had been principally foreign, the commonest being the Mexican.

The "milled Spanish dollar" or "piece of eight" and its subdivisions were the models from which we designed our system of currency. We adopted the decimal system which was an innovation, but our coins copied the Mexican coins closely in size and weight.

These reasons apply to us in the United States more particularly, but there are other interesting points to consider also, of a more general nature. The world-wide circulation of this coinage is unique and unequalled. In connection with this, the cut pieces, counterstamped and overstruck coins are a rare and interesting pursuit. A number of other points also, will be taken up in due course.

The discovery of the New World placed Spain in a dominant and pre-eminent position. She quickly shut out other countries from North and South America. However, there was a mad scramble by the other European powers for what was left. The remaining small islands in the West Indies were quickly occupied by these nations. Being shut off from trade with the Americas, they developed trade with the Orient which flourished greatly.

Having expanded trade so rapidly, these countries were forced to use what currency was at hand, namely the vast coinage of gold and silver, flowing from the rich mines of Mexico. This money was readily recognized and accepted in all parts of the world and circulated on every continent.

The following example shows an interesting case in point. In the year 1813, Governor Macquarie of New South Wales (Australia) obtained £10,000 worth of Mexican eight real pieces, from the centers of which he had circular discs cut. Around the edges of the perforation, which was milled, the words "New South Wales, 1813" were stamped. On the reverse was "five shillings 1813." The center piece was called a "dump" and was countermarked with a crown and "fifteen pence," its value. The large perforated coin is commonly known as a "Holey Dollar."

Many other countries perforated and otherwise cut up coins for their own use. Mutilating the coins prevented them from draining off so quickly in trade. They were also cut up in quarters, fifths, etc. for

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ing sovereigns of Spain were Carlos and Johanna, 1536-1556. Carlos was the son of Johanna, who was mentally incompetent and ruled as Charles I of Spain and Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire.

The mint issued one quarter, one half, one, two and four real pieces.

The design on the reverse of these coins is interesting. Charles I adopted the columns and motto about the year 1519 in Flanders, and some coins struck there have this design, the motto reading "Plus Oultre." It would be immaterial to give here the mythological origin of the supposed pillars Calpe and Abyla, set by Hercules at the Straits of Gibraltar, with their motto "Non" or "Nec plus ultra." Charles, alluding to his New World possessions, drops the limiting term.

A number of these real pieces were struck but none was ever issued for circulation. Only three specimens are now known. Of the one quarter reales only one coin is now extant. These small pieces were very unpopular with the Indians owing to their small size. They melted them down for other purposes. This coinage was soon discontinued and was not taken up again until 1808.

Copper coins were also issued in denominations of four and two maravedies. These coins met with a serious resistance from the Indians, who despised the base metal. After a few years they were discontinued, not to be coined again until 1814. Four maravedi pieces are not uncommon but of the two maravedi pieces only one is now known.

The following assayers' initials have been found on coins of this reign — A G I L O P R S, of which several are known. "R" stands for Francisco del Rincon, the first assayer of the Mexico City mint.

No gold nor no eight real pieces were struck during this reign.

Philip II, 1556-1598, succeeded Charles I. and Johanna. During this reign coins of the usual five denominations were issued. Six different assayers' initials have been identified — A E F G O P.

The famous eight real or "piece of eight" was first issued at this time. Circular coins of all denominations were struck but most of the coinage was known as "cobs." The word "cob" is a corruption of the Spanish "Cabo de barra," indicating that these coins were clipped from a bar of metal. This bar was approximately circular and planchets of silver were cut off the end. They were never flat, so that in stamping, the lettering and design seldom were perfect. Identification of these cobs is generally difficult as can be seen.

Philip III, succeeded Philip II and reigned from 1598 to 1621. Most of his coinage was "cobs" although some circular coins are found. Some of the coins bear dates. Three assayers' initials, F A D, are known.

During this period the first exploration and settlements were made by the English on the Atlantic seaboard in what is now known as Virginia and Massachusetts.

Philip IV, 1621-1665 followed Philip III. During his rule coins to the value of \$161,500,000 were struck in Mexico City. One would suppose that all five denominations would be struck. Strangely enough, no known one real pieces are listed anywhere. With that huge amount of currency struck, it is indeed odd that there are no one real pieces. Research may later solve the mystery.

Three assayers' initials are known, the commonest being "P."

small change. In many cases, these coins were counterstamped by the seal of the country using them. A number of countries struck over these coins with their own dies. Traces of the eight real design can be seen on Brazilian, English trade dollars, and half pagodas coined in Madras India, by the East India Company.

Even collecting this type of coinage is very interesting. There are many counterstamps which have not yet been attributed, which offers a fascinating field of study and research.

The mint in Mexico City began operation in 1536 and of course had the honor of minting the first coins struck in continental America. We, in the United States, began our mint in 1793, over 250 years later. From 1536 and up to 1821, the year of independence, the Mexico City mint had coined over two billion dollars worth of gold, silver and copper coins, consisting of one hundred and six different types and values, not including die varieties. This is a remarkable amount of money even in these days of inflated money. During this period the coins ranged from the crude hand struck, undated pieces to the modern round, milled coinage as we know it.

Spanish coinage consisted of copper, silver and gold coins. One real ($12\frac{1}{2}$ cents) was worth thirty-four maravedies which were coined in copper of various fractions of a real. The silver coins (reales) were coined in quarters, halves, one, two, four and eight real pieces. Gold was minted in one, two, four and eight escudo pieces. One escudo was worth sixteen reales.

Most of the Mexican coins previous to 1732 were undated and as they were crudely and poorly struck, identification becomes an important consideration. The following details must receive careful study in attributing these coins correctly:

1. The mint mark – $\overset{\circ}{M}$ or Mo.
2. The name of the king on the margin.
3. The date, if any.
4. The coat of arms, may in some cases identify the period.
5. The assayer's initial is generally of great value, although it may carry through to another reign.
6. The general type, shape and design.

Among the earlier coins, it is seldom one finds a coin with all these identification points complete. Generally only a few are present.

The assayer's initial mentioned above is a most important point. According to Spanish law, each mint had two assayers, who were responsible for the purity and fineness of the metal in the coinage. Up to 1732, only one assayer's initial is found on the coins, but after 1732, two initials are used, each one representing one assayer. These assayers were generally changed when a new sovereign commenced his reign. Most reigns have several different assayers' initials and in some cases it was as high as eight.

To make this text more complete it might be well to mention the media of exchange of the Indian tribes. They didn't have money as we know it but used a barter system. The cacao bean was widely used as also were cotton fabrics, stone beads, quills filled with gold, hoe money or "tajaderas" and local products.

When the mint in Mexico City began operation in 1536, the reign-

bust type in 1772. Coins of the Pillar design of 1772 are quite rare. Also in 1772, royal orders were issued to turn in for redemption, all "cob" coins which were retired from circulation.

An interesting coin of this reign occasionally seen, is what appears to be a pattern coin in copper, exactly like the current silver ones. They are pieces which student or apprentice engravers were required to make as a test of skill.

Three types of gold coins were issued.

Charles III. died in 1789 but owing to the slowness in sending new dies to New Spain, coins were issued inscribed "Charles IV." but bearing the bust of Charles III. This occurred for the years 1789 and 1790.

Charles IV succeeded Charles III and reigned from 1789 to 1808. During this reign the one quarter real or "cuartilla" was issued again. It had been previously issued in 1536 and discontinued. It was well received this time.

There is also a small coin found, similar to the *cuartilla* except that it has no mint mark. They are thought to have been struck for use in the Philippine Islands. There was a great volume of trade with the Orient, which poured through Acapulco on the Pacific Coast, which was founded in 1550. Goods were packed by mule convoys to Mexico City, thence to Vera Cruz and so to Spain.

An interesting interlude occurs at about this time that is, an unofficial small change currency in copper, brass, leather and wood — the so-called "*hacienda*" currency. For some time there had been a pressing need for smaller denominations for making change in trade. Accordingly various firms such as merchants, mining companies and large estates issued their own token money. This flourished for quite some time but as might be expected, fraud and deceit in time sprang up.

During the reign of the next sovereign, Ferdinand VII. 1808-1833, Spain lost practically all of her possessions in the New World. Mexico gained her independence in 1821 after a civil war which began in 1810.

The coinage of this period is quite different from any of the previous reigns as civil war was raging for most of the time.

Owing to the unsettled condition, it was extremely hazardous to convoy gold and silver bullion to the mint at Mexico City from the mines. Mints were accordingly set up near the mines at Chihuahua, Durango, Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Sombrerete, Zacatecas, Nueva Vizcaya and Oaxaca. The workmanship on the dies of these various mints was very poor, generally speaking.

In addition to these so-called "Royalist" coins, there is also a coinage of the opposing or insurgent side. General Morelos, the leader, issued some silver coinage and the usual five denomination, but in copper. They are crudely struck and there are many die varieties.

In 1814, Ferdinand VII. reintroduced copper coins in denominations of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ reales, at the same time banning and outlawing the "*hacienda*" currency mentioned previously.

The currency of this period is a study in itself as there are many die varieties and many types of coins struck. There are also a number of counterstamped coins of various kinds.

Dating from about the time of Charles III. 1760-1789, there is a

Dated coins of this reign are fairly common.

Philip IV. was followed by his son, Charles II. 1665-1700. Most of the silver coins were of the "cob" variety and for some reason the eight real pieces are hard to find. Most of them are very irregular and fantastic in shape. In 1675, the coinage of gold was authorized for the New World in the usual series of one, two, four and eight escudos.

The next ruler was Philip V. 1700-1746, whose coinage is possibly the most interesting and unusual of any of the kings. His reign is divided into halves, the first from 1700 to January 10, 1724. During this period the coins are mostly "cobs." Due to a royal alliance, the Bourbon escutcheon consisting of three fleur de lis is placed in the center of the coat of arms, being a point of difference to the previous kings, thereby making identification easier.

During this first half of Philip's reign an unusual numismatic event took place. In 1702 the combined British and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke and the Duke of Ormond destroyed the Franco-Spanish fleet in Vigo Bay in north western Spain. The captured treasure was worth about £1,000,000, roughly \$5,000,000. The English coined a special series of coins from this silver bullion from the crown down with the word "Vigo" on the obverse. They bear witness to the violence of those days.

Another similar occurrence comes at the end of the second half of Philip's reign. The English again seized a large shipment of bullion largely from Peru. Again they issued special coins made from this silver, bearing the word "Lima" on the obverse.

On January 10, 1724, Philip V abdicated in favor of his son, Louis I. who ruled to August 31, 1724, a reign of only eight months. Coins of this reign are consequently quite rare. Half reales, four and eight reales are known. No gold was coined. The assayer's initial is "D."

Philip V returned to the throne and ruled again from 1724 to 1746. During the second half of his rule, modern round, milled coinage was issued for the first time in 1732. This is the famous "two pillar" or "two world" design, which is a modification of the two pillar design of coinage of Carlos and Johanna. The 1732 eight real piece is very rare, rarer than the 1804 American dollar.

In 1733 and 1734 there was issued a series of square cut flat planchet coins. They appear to be a sort of transitional type between the "cobs" and the milled coins.

Philip V. died in 1746 but the new dies did not arrive until the following year, so a number of coins bearing the name of Philip V. were issued in 1747, the year following his death.

Ferdinand VI. assumed the royal mantle in 1746 and died in 1759. The usual five denominations of silver coins were issued and four types of the gold series. During this period, the American colonies were rapidly growing in population and resources.

The very earliest coins of our country were being struck at about this time, the N E shilling and its subdivisions, the willow oak and pine tree pieces as well as the number of copper coins.

The next reign Charles III. 1760-1789 was marked by a change in the design of the silver coinage. The Pillar design was replaced by the

BACKGROUND OF U. S. TRANSPORTATION TOKENS

By MAX M. SCHWARTZ, NEW YORK CITY

(Paper read before the Maryland Numismatic Society, February 28, 1952)

The progress that man has made through the ages bears a direct relationship to his means of transportation from one place to another. As he successively learned to use the animal, boat, and wheel for this purpose, man developed from savagery to civilization.

Up to about 1825, man's ability to move freely and rapidly from one part of a city to another was extremely limited, except for those few who could afford private vehicles. As a result, cities were necessarily confined to relatively small areas. Only about 125 years ago did men first conceive and later develop the vehicles which permitted transporting great numbers of them, and this evolution, in my opinion, is the greatest single factor for the spread of municipalities to their present vast areas. I shall attempt briefly to give you some of the highlights of this development in the United States.

In 1825, New York City, which was already the metropolis of the United States of America, had a population of about 200,000. It had no paid police force or fire department, no street lights, no running water, nor many other public facilities which we now take for granted. Nor was there any way for its residents to go from one part of the city to another, except by horseback, horse and carriage, or on foot. In these respects it was typical of all the other cities at that time.

In that year — 1825 — there was instituted in New York City by one Abraham Brower, the first local transportation service in the United States. The vehicle used for this purpose was called "Accommodation," and consisted of an enlarged model of the stagecoach then current. A horse supplied the motive power, and pulled the vehicle up and down the rough cobblestones of lower Broadway. The fare was one shilling, regardless of the distance ridden by the passenger. Within two years Brower introduced in New York a second vehicle, which he called the "Sociable." This one had seats running lengthwise and was capable of holding sixteen passengers. A similar service was started in Boston in 1827.

In 1831 Brower changed over to a vehicle which came to be called an omnibus, similar in shape to those which had been successfully used in Paris since about 1825. This was a great improvement in design and construction over those previously used, and proved so popular that by 1835 there were more than 100 of them operating in New York.

Several systems using omnibuses came into being in Baltimore after 1844. Fortunately for us, a number of them used tokens, and these are extant from the following lines, some of which I am exhibiting to you here this evening: Accommodation Line (undoubtedly named after the first vehicle used in New York City); B. F. Z. & Co. Citizens Line; Peoples Line J. Mitchell; A Yinger Ellicotts Mills; Zimmerman's Citizens Line; and Granniss & Taylor.

In connection with one of these tokens which I am exhibiting to you, that of Peoples Line J. Mitchell, there is an interesting sidelight to which I desire to call attention. The reference work used by almost all col-

series of proclamation pieces and also medals. They are issued for towns and cities and special events, in sizes of two and four and eight real pieces. These also are a special study. The only text on them is written in Spanish.

The period outlined is just one division of Mexican currency; however, this era is most interesting, unusual and of great historical significance. A study of this coinage will be very rewarding and of great satisfaction to any collector.

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CLUBS OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA MEET

The Lehigh Valley Coin Club played host to the Coin Collectors of Eastern Pennsylvania on Sunday May 25 at the Muhlenberg College, Main Dining Room, Allentown, Pa., with 110 registered for the affair.

One of the largest and finest displays of coins and paper money was on exhibit for the affair with 19 collectors participating.

A trip through the Lehigh Valley Co-operative Farmers Dairy started off the afternoon affair. Prof. Deck escorted a group through the College grounds and the Chapel.

A Buffet Dinner was served to the group and was enjoyed by all. H. N. Shepherd, Chairman for the affair acted as Toastmaster. Visitors and officers from the visiting Coin Clubs were introduced to the group: Col. and Mrs. Moss, Robert A. Butler, Dr. A. M. Thomas, A. F. Mueller, Mr. Peterson, Messrs. Kennedy, Williams, Greth and many others. There were 10 coin clubs represented at the meeting.

Col. J. Moss, Pres. of the A.N.A. gave a report of the A.N.A. work and the coming convention to be held in New York City.

H. N. Shepherd introduced Prof. James Swain, Muhlenberg College, who gave a talk on the Foreign Policy of the United States.

Mueller of Philadelphia invited the Eastern Pennsylvania Coin Clubs to come to Philadelphia next year. The group agreed to the meeting.

The balance of the evening was spent in viewing the coins and making new friends and everyone present was more than pleased with the meeting.

- K. LOBB,
Secretary

tween Prince and Fourteenth Street, a distance of about one mile. The vehicle used was specially built for the purpose and was able to hold thirty passengers. It was still moved by animal power, but instead of a slow, rough ride on wooden wheels over cobblestones, it ran faster and smoother on iron wheels over iron rails.

Although the horsecar proved an immediate success in New York, it was not until about 1850 that a second line was built, this time in New Orleans. By 1860 similar horsecar lines were in use in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Brooklyn, which was then a separate city. These systems proved to be the foundation that firmly established transit operation as an industry, which by 1950 provided seventeen billion passengers with their principal form of public transportation in most cities of the nation.

The horsecar reached its peak in the 1880's, when more than 100,000 horses and mules were used as motive power on about 18,000 horsecars operating on about 3,000 miles of track. However, competition from newer methods of public transportation changed the picture during the 1890's, when a steady drop in horsecar use took place, and by 1900 it had almost vanished from the streets of the nation. It was my fortune in my youth to live on one of the streets in lower New York traversed by a horsecar line, and I definitely recall that it operated until about 1910.

Another milestone in transit operation had, in the meantime, been erected in San Francisco in 1873 with the birth of the cable car. The idea had been conceived of having a stationary steam engine operate on an endless wire rope in a conduit beneath the street pavement. The car would be moved by means of a gripping device which extended from the car downward through a slot in the pavement. The clamp was made to seize or let go of the cable, which was moving continuously on rollers through the underground conduit.

The cable car proved to be successful in San Francisco and was followed by similar systems in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, Oakland, Denver, Washington, Kansas City, Cleveland, Providence, and Seattle. With one exception, all of these have long since ceased operation. The only cable cars still running are in San Francisco, and I had the pleasure of riding on one of them during the summer of 1950.

The cable car was much more economical in operation than the horsecar which it supplanted. However, it was considerably more expensive to install, costing about two million dollars per mile. In almost every city where a cable car system was installed, real estate values jumped, and the city expanded lengthwise. Until better methods of local transportation came along, the public held the cable car in very high regard.

In the meantime, scientific minds had been experimenting with the idea of operating transit vehicles with electricity from storage batteries, but not until the electric generator was made to generate electricity was it found either economical or practical to do so.

After the electric generator was developed in 1873, the big problem became the carrying of current to the car. Transit routes usually ran along streets, and a third rail could electrocute men and animals unfortunate enough to come into contact with it. This difficulty was solved by the use of the overhead wire and trolley pole. After this, the electric

lectors of transportation tokens is known as "National Check and Premium List of All U. S. Transportation Tokens." It is the result of successive improvements of an original check list started and developed by a Mr. F. C. Kenworthy in March, 1920, and thereafter carried on by Mr. R. W. Dunn, who took over in March, 1925, and continued it until the work was taken up by the present compiler, Roland C. Atwood. Revisions are, at the present time, being made in this list with a view towards the publication of a new edition in June of this year. Through the course of time and successive authors, a number of questionable items have crept into this list, and the collecting fraternity has been attempting to ascertain the true facts about some of these items.

For a number of years a token has been listed under New York City which is described as having been issued by People's Omnibus Line and is supposedly made of German silver, oval in shape, and solid in design. No one having seen this token, we have been unable to describe the reverse. Both Mr. Kenworthy and Mr. Dunn have passed away, and the collecting fraternity has been unable to determine how this item became an entry in New York City, especially since the records are silent as to the existence of such an omnibus line in that place. Recently a possible solution of this vexatious problem has come to light. In the issue of *The Numismatist* for December, 1951, beginning at page 1291, there was reprinted from the April, 1915, issue of *The Numismatist* "A Plea for American Token Collecting," a paper read by Thomas L. Elder, before the New York Numismatic Club. In it, the late Mr. Elder briefly described a great number of tokens which he exhibited at that meeting. Most of these, but not all, had their provenance in New York City. Included in this list were tokens of "People's Omnibus Line. German Silver, oval," "100 Street Line," with a notation after the latter to the following effect "(There is a question as to just what use this token was put)."

As my solution to this problem, I suggest the following: That Mr. Elder had actually exhibited a token originating in Baltimore of the Peoples Line J. Mitchell which depicted on the reverse an omnibus, and in describing this token had paraphrased it to read "People's Omnibus Line." You will note that the J. Mitchell token in metal and appearance is exactly like the one described in Mr. Elder's article. The then author of the check list, not being favored with the opportunity of examining the token, surmised, incorrectly, that it originated from New York.

A similar troublesome situation existed with respect to the token described in Mr. Elder's article as "100 Street Line," which was assumed, incorrectly, to be that of a transportation company of New York City. I now have a rubbing of this token, and you can see that the actual legend is "100 Street." The token from which this rubbing was made had a loop, probably for use in a ring clasp. When the present author, Mr. Atwood, was advised by me that Dr. Wright in 1902 had referred to this particular token as being the store card or admit card of a *maison de joie*, the entry was deleted from the list of New York City vectures.

The omnibus enjoyed great success for many years in various cities of this country, but almost immediately after it came into being the fertile minds of our ancestors attempted to remove the inherent defects of this conveyance. In 1832 there was inaugurated in New York City the world's first street railway route running along Fourth Avenue be-

The transit industry still was not content that it was supplying the public with the best possible means of transportation, and as soon as it was feasible, it adopted the internal combustion engine for its purposes. New York again was the place where the first common carrier motor vehicle was introduced by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company. For this purpose they had a 24-passenger double-deck motor bus which was put into operation alongside of the horse-drawn vehicles. This double-decker proved satisfactory and within two years the company had added fourteen more. Oddly enough, the same Fifth Avenue Coach Company was the last major line in America to discontinue animal-drawn operation. This is partly explained by the fact that because no tracks were ever installed in Fifth Avenue, the transit operation had to jump from the earliest to the latest, without the usual course of evolution I have attempted to describe.

The early model motor buses were unsatisfactory in many ways, because they were really only converted motor trucks. It soon became obvious to the industry that if motor bus operation was to be widely accepted, a vehicle would have to be specifically designed for passenger use. Such a vehicle was produced by the brothers, Frank and William Fageol in 1920.

The model turned out by them was much closer to the ground than previous vehicles and had a low entrance step. A few years later, the same brothers introduced a bus with the engine placed inside the body, thereby giving the same over-all appearance as the streetcar. The possibilities of this means of conveyance were quickly recognized. At the end of 1922 about fifty lines were operating 400 buses. By 1930 approximately 390 street lines were operating more than 13,000 buses. In 1950, 56,000 motor buses, operating on more than 91,000 miles, transported over 9 billion passengers.

At the same time that the motor bus was being used and developed, experiments were also being conducted in an effort to combine the streetcar's ability to use cheap electricity coming from a central power station with the lightweight body and speed of the motor bus. These efforts resulted in the present-day trolley coach or trolley bus, as some call it. However, the trolley coach did not come into its proper prominence until 1927, when the idea was conceived of producing a trolley coach similar to the latest model buses of that year, featuring pneumatic tires and electric drive. Since then the use of the trolley coach has spread considerably. In 1930 there were 173 trolley coaches operating over 146 miles of negative overhead wire. In 1950 there were more than 6,500 of such vehicles operating over 3,480 miles, carrying more than 1,600,000 passengers.

This then is my brief outline of the advancement and growth of transit facilities in these United States which proved of inestimable value to the communities they served, because without them these municipalities could never have advanced either in population or area to the extent attained by them.

South Dakota led all states in the production of gold in 1950, the lode mines producing 567,996 fine ounces valued at \$19,879,860.

trolley era was firmly established, and the first commercially successful electric railway operation was set up in Richmond, Virginia.

In Greater New York the first trolley line using overhead wires was built in Brooklyn during 1891. New York proper and Washington, D.C., operated electrified systems using underground conduits for obtaining electric power. Although these avoided the overhead wires, there were still serious disadvantages, such as the high cost of construction, dead spots when tracks crossed at intersections, making it necessary to coast over them, and the tendency of water, snow, ice, and all kinds of dirt to collect in the conduit, frequently causing short circuits.

The census of street railways in 1890 showed that there were 1,260 miles of electrified track, 5,700 miles of track operated by animal power, and about 500 miles worked by cable. In 1902 a similar census revealed that electrified tracks had jumped to 22,000 miles while animal traction had fallen down to 250 miles, and only a few cities still operated cable cars.

The extent of the growth of the street railway industry and the economy of its use is best demonstrated by the fact that by 1912 a passenger could ride all the way from New York to Boston on connecting streetcars at a total cost of \$2.40, paid out nickel by nickel. This growth of the electric streetcar continued until it reached its peak about 1917, when the industry had 80,000 passenger cars running on 45,000 miles of track.

Around 1865 crowded street traffic brought demands in the larger, rapidly growing cities for some way to move people faster and at the same time cut down street congestion. One of the answers was the construction of the first elevated railway in New York. The original section, about a half-mile long, was opened to the public in 1868. In this system the cars were pulled by cable operated by steam engines at points along the route. By 1898 elevated systems using steam locomotives were in use in Chicago, Boston, and Brooklyn, which by that time was a part of Greater New York City. Some of these were later converted so that they used electric locomotives. However, none of these instances was particularly successful until a Mr. Frank Sprague developed a plan for equipping each car of the train with a motor and control operated from a single master control at the front end of the train. This system, called the "multiple unit control," proved very successful and eventually it came to be used on all elevated railways, subways, and electrified suburban railroads. It is still the control used on rapid transit trains and completely did away with locomotives in that field.

Underground rapid transit operations, which we now call subways, first came into being in London, England, in 1863, at which time it proved a great boon. In its first year of operation it was able to carry about ten million riders beneath the narrow, badly congested streets of that famous city. Having demonstrated its ability to move a large number of passengers rapidly without further encumbering the street traffic, subways were shortly thereafter adopted by several of the largest cities in the United States. Because of the enormous cost of construction of such a system, only the larger cities of a million or more population have found the subway a practical answer to transit needs, but in each instance where one has been built, its influence on the city's growth has been tremendous.

to purchase articles of higher value than ordinary items of daily subsistence.⁵ The Loango and Kakongo tribes of the Congo wove cloth without a loom from local grasses. Little pieces of this cloth, called *mocoutes*, served as a currency.⁶

Barth⁷ refers to strips of cotton cloth, called *gabaga*, imported from the province of Bornu, as being used as a currency in the market of Agades by the Kanuri tribe, and apparently this cloth was manufactured locally. Native cloth is still employed in marriage payments in certain parts of Nigeria.⁸

In speaking of currencies of the French Sudan, Enizig⁹ mentions narrow strips of native cloth of considerable length, forty fathoms of which were valued at a dollar, and states that similar strips of native cloth were also principal currency in the interior of Nigeria before being supplemented by cowries. He also states that on the coastal regions of Guinea Bay the earliest type of cloth currency was made of grass or fibre and that cloth of raphia was used extensively as currency in Kabinda until recently.¹¹

No doubt native cloth was used as money in many other parts of Africa in the years preceding the arrival of the whites.

Imported Cloth Currency

We have referred generally to the kind of imported cloth used as currency in Africa. Unbleached domestics manufactured first in New England and later in other sections of the United States were popular as money and were given the native name of *Merikani*. The early demand in Africa for the cotton cloth manufactured in Massachusetts caused considerable discomfort to representatives of English and Indian manufacturers and one report by a Consul in 1848 stated that the "coarse unbleached cotton cloth" had come into universal use in "Arabia and the coast of Africa, and it is fast driving the British and Indian manufactured articles of this kind out of the market."¹² The name *Merikani* was used by the natives in referring to this cloth as early as 1850, and the cloth was carried by Arab caravans far into the interior where it became the principal article of barter¹³ and later the primary currency of the natives.

A blue cloth manufactured in India, called *Kaniki*, vied with calico from England and prints from Muscat.¹⁴ A dark blue cotton cloth with a wide red stripe, called *Borsati*, was a favorite currency among the Baloch.¹⁵ Coarse canvas was a standard currency in the Tobe and camels could be purchased for from six to eight cloths.¹⁶

Colored cotton handkerchiefs were bartered for food in the Congo¹⁷ and in the upper regions common red or other colored handkerchiefs were used as currency by traders.¹⁸

5 (18, p 34)

6 (12, p 574)

7 (1, Vol. II, p 404)

8 (13, p 59)

9 (6, p 144)

11 (6, p 164)

12 (13, p 379)

13 (5, p 379)

14 (15, p 52)

15 (4, Vol. I, p 148)

16 (4, Vol. I, p 245)

17 (16, p 427)

18 (3, p 264)

THE PRIMITIVE MONEY OF AFRICA

By COLONEL PHARES O. SIGLER, A.N.A. #9346

(Continued from July issue)

CHAPTER III

CLOTH

Introduction

Cloth, copper wire and rods, beads, and cowries were the most prevalent African currencies. It is possible that the use of native cloth as money in some areas prior to the arrival of Europeans eased the way for the adoption of imported cloth as a currency, but the fact that its monetary use spread way beyond the very limited localities of the native cloth currency makes this theory doubtful. It is more likely that the influence of the civilized visitors, especially the missionaries, created an artificial demand among the savages for a combination of ornament and clothing offered by the imported cloth supplied to them by traders and travelers. Also, its appeal to the vanity of the native women probably increased the demand for cloth and aided it to become an established currency.¹ The imported cloth was compact and easily carried, which contributed to its convenience as money. Too, it was readily divisible and easily recognizable, both as to quantity and quality.²

With but a few exceptions the imported cloth used for money was of cotton in the form of calico dress goods, sheeting and drilling. The currency cloth was cut into uniform lengths—sometimes into narrow strips—and in some localities it was made into sheets.

Unlike the limited areas in which certain other primitive currencies were used, cloth was employed as a currency over large portions of Africa. It might be expected that it would fulfill a monetary purpose only in coastal regions, but it was used as currency in most areas penetrated by the whites.³ To avoid needless repetition, the various localities in which this currency prevailed will be indicated in discussing its various characteristics.

Some writers refer to native-made mats as "cloth," but these are treated in Chapter VII, "Miscellaneous Currencies," and we are concerned here only with the few items of actual cloth manufactured locally by the natives as distinguished from mats.

Native Cloth Currency

The making of cloth did not require of the natives either the high degree of skill nor the craft specialization that iron working did, but the finished product did represent a certain amount of painstaking care and labor.⁴

In some regions of the African Sudan narrow strips of native woven cloth ordinarily used for making clothing and blankets were used as currency, and strips the length of the elbow to the index finger constituted the unit. Long and undivided lengths of the cloth were used

1 (13, p 55) 2 (13, p 55) 3 (19, p 603)
4 (13, p 51)

One instance is reported where the unusual high price of 2,000 cloths was paid as a bribe to obtain the murder of an enemy.³⁴

There is a scarcity of reliable evidence as to the cost of the cloth delivered to traders and travelers in Africa, and of course it varied greatly from time to time and from place to place. Stanley^{34a} records the fact that in the middle of the nineteenth century *Merikani* cost \$12.50 for 25 *doti* or 12½ cents per yard, *kaniki*, a blue cloth made in India, cost 6¼ cents per yard, and *taujiri* cost 12½ cents per yard. Other writers mention different costs per "cloth" but inasmuch as they fail to describe the unit of measurement their information is of no value. The fluctuation in the cost price of the cloth is revealed by the fact that before World War I cloth used for currency in Africa cost 10 cents per yard, but upon the arrival of the war the price rose to 75c per yard.³⁵ Cloth currencies, as noted previously, were frequently used with other local currencies such as beads and copper wire. The cloth corresponded to silver in our currency system and hence was used for much larger transactions than were beads and wire.

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34 (5, p 63)

34a (15, p 52)

35 (19, p 602)

(To be continued)

For the most part, however, the cotton cloth currency passed in various fixed lengths although, as we shall see later, narrow strips were sometimes used, and cloth made into shirts were used in certain areas. In the Belgian Congo a unit of cloth was one yard wide and seven and a half yards long,¹⁹ and wages were paid in cloth. In districts west of the Niger River and south of Timbuktu, cotton cloth served as currency and the unit was strips two hands wide. There was little or no uniformity in the units employed except in certain restricted areas, and some chiefs had a standard for themselves in excess of that of their tribesmen.²⁰ The most common unit however, apparently was the fathom, "measured beneath the outstretched fingers"²¹ and the *doti*, representing four yards of cloth.²²

Cloth currency was popular in some parts of Ethiopia.²³ The cloth so used was called *Adoudjidid* or *Stamma*,²⁴ and it was employed with other local currencies, such as salt cakes and cartridge cases.

Barth encountered strips of cotton cloth currency called *gabaga* at Dikowa.²⁵ It appears that the use of cloth in strips as a currency was the exception, rather than the rule, because in addition to its monetary use, the cloth was usually utilized for clothing, and the strips were impractical for this purpose. Farson²⁶ says that it took twelve yards of cloth to make a native costume and that this amount could be earned as wages by two months' labor.

In a few sections of Africa the cotton cloth employed as a currency was in the form of shirts. Thus we find that in the Bagirmi country strips were used for small payments, while shirts, the value of which differed as to size and quality, varied in value from seventy to a hundred and fifty strips.²⁷

Cloth and beads were used by Arab traders to purchase slaves,²⁸ and at one time a girl slave from ten to thirteen years of age could be purchased for from fifty to eighty cloths, while older girls sold for from eighty to two hundred cloths. An adult male slave cost from ten to fifty cloths.²⁹ In the land of the Gudabirsi a camel could be purchased for from six to eight cloths of coarse canvas, which cost the traders about three shillings each.³⁰ Stanley frequently refers to gifts of cloths to chiefs as a tribute required by custom as a guarantee of a peaceful passage through the chief's domain. He also refers to the use of cloth as currency to pay for the ferrage of his expedition and for other purposes.³¹ Cloth was also used extensively for the payment of fines and "bride purchase".³² Among the Bari a suitor at one time was required to pay about £10 worth of goats and cloth for his bride.³³

19 (19, p 602)

20 (13, p 57)

21 (13, p 57)

22 (15, p 549)

23 (10, p 636)

24 (9, p 8)

25 (1, p 144)

26 (7, p 40)

27 (6, p 140)

28 (11, p 17)

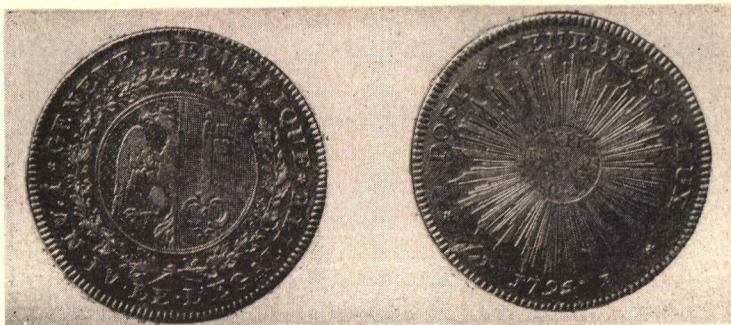
29 (14, p 106)

30 (4, p 245)

31 (15, p 382)

32 (19, p 603)

33 (2, p 102)



3. Taler of 12 florins 1795

GENEVE REPUBLIQUE L'AN. IV. DE. L'EGALITE, arms in wreath.
 *POST * TENEBRAS * LUX *,T. 1795 B. below. In center in a rayed
 sun XII FLORINS IX SOLS.



4. Taler of 12 florins 1796

Similar to #3 except L'AN V.

POST TENEBRAS LUX, XII FLORINS 1796 IX SOLS, in center IHS
 in a rayed sun.

6. Graubunden



1. Taler 1706

Three oval shields with arms in a cartouche, all inside a wreath.
 The lion of Venice with sword to the L inside a wreath. 1706 below.
 To commemorate the alliance with the Republic of Venice.

EUROPEAN CROWNS 1700-1800

By JOHN S. DAVENPORT, A.N.A. LM 44

VIII. SWITZERLAND

(Continued from June issue)

5. Geneva



1. Taler 1721, 1722, 1723

RESPUBLICA GENEVENSIS, rayed sun with IHS above arms.

POST TENEBRAS LUX and date in border, crowned double-headed eagle.

The 1722 has sprays on either side of the date.



2. Taler 1794

REPUBLIQUE GENEVOISE, turreted head of Liberty, below EGALITE LIBERTE INDEPENDANCE and T.B.

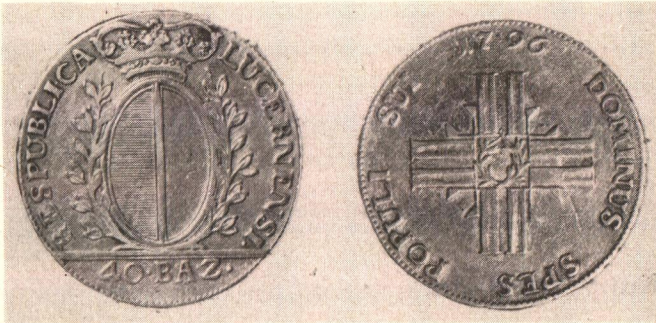
APRES LES TENEBRES LA LUMIERE, in center between wheat heads
PRIX DU TRAVAIL. L'AN III. DE L'EGALITE 1794.

8. Luzern



1. Taler 1714

MONETA REIPVP. LVCERNEN:SIS. in elaborate wreath, date below.
SANCTVS LEODEGARIVS, seated saint with stars and HL below.
There are two dies of each side. On A.) reverse has the legend reversed
and there are no stars or HL.



2. 40 batzen 1796

RESPUBLICA-LUCERNENSI. crowned shield in sprays, below 40.BAZ.
DOMINUS SPES POPULI SUI 1796, in center 8 L's interlocked.
There are several dies.

9. Neuchatel



1. Taler 1713

FRID. D.G. REX. BOR. ET. EL. S.PR. AR. NEOC. ET. VAL. &., bust R,
below I.P.
SVVM CVIQVE., Crowned shield, 1713 below.

7. Helvetian Republic



1. 40 batzen 1798

HELVET: REPUBL: knight with sword and standard, date below.

40 BATZEN and B (Basel) or S (Solothurn) in wreath.

On B the letters are more widely spaced and the wreath differs slightly.



2. 4 Franken 1799

HELVETISCHE-REPUBLIK in border, knight with sword and standard date below.

4 FRANKEN and B (for Bern) in wreath.



3. 4 Franken 1799

Similar to #2 but the wreath on reverse has bound stalks as a base.

11. Trivulzio

Antonio Tolomeo Gallio-Trivulzio (1712-1767)



1. Talerio 1726

ANT: PTOLOM: – TRIVULTIUS., bust R.

S.R.I.PRINC. & BARO. RETENY. IMP. 1726, crowned and mantled arms.
There is a variety with the V missing in TRIVULTIUS.

12. Unter (Ob) walden



1. Taler 1732

MONETA REIPUBL: SUBSYLVANIAE SUPERIORIS. arms in elaborate
frame dividing 17-32.

B: NICOLAUS DE – FLUE. HELV: CATH: PATR: saint kneeling to R.

13. Zurich



1. Taler 1707



2. Taler 1714

FRID. WILH. D. G. REX. BOR. & EL. S. PR. AR. NEOC. & VAL., bust
R, below L.

Crowned shield dividing date 17-14.

10. St. Gall (Abbey)

Beda Angehrn of Hagenwyl (1767-1796)



1. Taler 1776, 1777

BEDA. D. G. — S. R. I. P*, arms.

ABB. S. G. — E. S. I. A. V. E., bear in wreath, date below.

The two dates differ in almost all details.



2. Taler 1780

Similar to #1, different arrangement and new arms. Reverse legend
reads — A.B.B.S.G. etc.



5. Taler 1722, 1725

Similar to #3, grass under lion.

City view similar to #4.

(To be continued)

COL. MOSS ACCEPTS AWARDS FOR A.N.A.

At an impressive ceremony held May 8, at the offices of the Medallic Art Company, New York City, the A.N.A. was awarded two certificates and a medal for the excellence of its displays at the International Coin and Medal Exhibition held in Madrid last fall. (For story see January 1952 issue.)



Left to right: Col. Joseph Moss, President of the A.N.A., Sr Eduardo Casuso, Spanish Consul General, New York, Sr F. Xavier Calico of the Executive Committee in Madrid who came especially from Spain to attend the presentation.

MONETA NOVA REIPUBLICAE TIGURINAE * in beaded border, lion holding sword and shield facing left.
DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE. 1707. in wreath.



2. Taler 1709
MONETA REIPUBLICAE TIGVRINAE *, lion similar to #1, new shield.
Similar to #1 except for date.



3. Taler 1713-1717
TIGURINAE * MONETA * REIPUBLICAE, lion similar to #2, new shield.
IUSTITIA ET CONCORDIA and date in wreath.



4. Taler 1722-1724, 1726-1728
MONETA REIPUBLICAE TIGURINAE, two lions supporting shield on base.
DOMINE CONSERVA NOS IN PACE above city view, date in cartouche below. In upper left HIG for Hans Jacob Gessner, mintmaster in Zurich 1706-1736.

BNA CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

On May 10th, eighty coin enthusiasts gathered at the Touraine Hotel from 3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. for the 25th Anniversary of the Buffalo Numismatic Association.

Collectors and their guests were present from Toronto, Canada, Rochester and all over western New York and included all but two of the past presidents of the club.

The early afternoon was spent in the Delaware Room, our regular club meeting place, reviewing old acquaintances, making new ones and of course displaying and trading coins.

Past President A. A. Gullian conducted a spirited auction of a large number of items and the bidding and sales were fast and furious.

It was then time for the banquet and all were given bright colored fancy hats on entering the beautiful Crystal Room banquet hall.

Following the banquet, President Gaston DiBello introduced the first BNA president, Edward A. Gilroy, as toastmaster, who many will remember, served so well in a similar capacity at the A.N.A. convention banquet in Buffalo in 1947.

The party was then entertained by several numbers of ballet and character dancing by star pupils of a local dancing school. Long applause and recalls testified to the excellence of the entertainment.

The following hour was spent with a game called "Listen, Smell and Feel." This was a source of great enjoyment and uproarious laughter. Anyone interested in learning about this game for use at a social gathering, will be furnished all details upon request.

The party then returned to the Delaware Room where prizes which had been purchased or donated were distributed in such a manner that every family received at least one. These prizes amounted in value to about \$150 and ran from cigarette lighters to nylon stockings.

Dr. John Wild, who was chairman of the affair, was congratulated on the most successful party of the many he has arranged.

— F. J. HERRICK, Secretary

WOODEN MONEY ONCE LEGAL TENDER IN ENGLAND

Advocates of inconvertible paper currency may perhaps derive some satisfaction and encouragement from the fact that from the reign of Henry I down to the period of the establishment of the Bank of England the legal tender money of England was fabricated out of wood. This instrument was called an exchange tally, and by virtue of it the holder was entitled to receive from the crown the value inscribed thereon. It really consisted of one half of a four sided rod or staff, on which, when in its entire state, the sum it purported to represent was carved in transverse notches, varying in width for thousands, hundreds, scores, pounds, shillings, and pence. These signs were for the unlearned; for the advantage of those who could read, the sum was written in ink on two opposite sides of the staff, and, finally, with a knife and mallet the staff itself was split in two longitudinally. One half, called the tally or check, was given to the person for whose service it was intended; the other half, called the counter tally, was laid up in safe keeping until its corresponding tally should be brought in by the person who had last given value for it. Its intrinsic value was, of course, only that of the wood on which it was composed, but by representation it denoted large sums. It was a current token of real money, and served actually to distribute it from man to man by this exchange. From this primitive tally was derived the Exchequer Bill, first introduced in 1696 by Mr. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The word "bill," too, was no doubt obtained from the Norman French word, *bille*, which means a staff. Bank post bills and bills of exchange in our own day came from the same wooden base, and soldiers are said at this hour to be "billeted," because formerly they tendered wooden "billes" or tallies to the victuallers upon whom they were quartered. In olden times officers of the army who were taken into the king's own pay were said to be put on the staff, that is, they were paid with exchequer tallies, or wooden money.

— From *Scientific American*, December 8, 1877.

Formal presentation of the Certificates of Award and the Medal was made by Hans M. F. Schulman who was the Official American Representative to the Madrid Exhibition.



Bronze medal awarded A.N.A. for participation in the International Coin and Medal Exhibition, Madrid, 1952.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE PHILIPPINE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Philippine Educational System the handsome medal illustrated here was executed and manufactured by Mr. Jose Tupas of Quezon City, Philippine Islands. It was made in two sizes, one as illustrated and a smaller one an inch in diameter, looped and suspended by a ribbon and clasp.



Mr. Tupas, a member of the A.N.A. and of the Philippine Antiquarian and Numismatic Society is perhaps the outstanding medalist of the Philippines.

He has donated two of the medals to the cabinet of the American Numismatic Association.

In 1825, the same land was sold for \$10,000 and two years later, the Astor family paid \$20,500 for it. The old "Thompson Farm" was the site of the famous Astor mansions, which were eventually torn down to make way for the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

In 1930, the "enhancement" of the value of Thompson's Farm was finally realized, when a group of New York businessmen bought two of the original 20 acres for the sum of \$17,500,000 — or about \$200 per square foot. They tore down the aging Waldorf, and began construction of the most ambitious building project the world had ever seen.

The Empire State Building rose with incredible rapidity, setting construction records that have never since been equalled. For one period, it averaged better than a story a day. Steel members were riveted into place only 80 hours after fabrication in the mills at Pittsburgh.

As the giant rose, so rose speculation about it. Some said it would topple over. Some hailed it as the magnificent achievement of all time. Some compared it with the Tower of Babel, predicting the same end within a short time of its erection. Some said it would never be completed...

Seven million man-hours after the excavation began, the Empire State Building was opened to the public — on May 1, 1931. Twenty-one years later, it is still the world's tallest building, with 20,000 occupants and numerous engineers to testify to the fact that, far from toppling over, it is one of the most stable structures ever built, with a life expectancy of 500 to 1000 years. Rooted in the bedrock of Manhattan, the 102-story building weighs less than the 55 feet of rock and dirt excavated to build it. It also puts the lie to those who predicted it would "sway" in any breeze. The Empire State's "sway" in normal winds is so small as to be almost non-existent.

The building was designed as first-class office property. But in designing it, during the days of transoceanic dirigible voyages, the engineers added a steel-core mast in the event that lighter than air traffic became commercially feasible. They combined two comfortable observatories with the "waiting rooms" for prospective dirigible passengers. But the unexpected happened. From the very first day, visitors poured into the elevators of the phenomenal building to take the 1,250 foot trip to the observatories. By May, 1937, when the Hindenburg disaster eliminated dirigibles in favor of heavier than air craft, officials of the building had long since made up their minds that the "tower" would remain a tourist attraction.

From the very beginning, it eclipsed all other Manhattan series. The first year, it registered more guests than the Eiffel Tower in Paris, which then held the world's sight-seeing record. Far from dropping, the numbers of visitors have increased during the years so that the building now averages about 600 to 700 thousand per year.

On an average day, visitors in the 86th and 102nd floor observatories may represent 50 nations of the world and 48 states of the union.

Although they ooh and ah in the silent, fast-moving elevators, visitors sense that they are traveling in safe equipment. The only accident that ever occurred in the Empire State's elevators was the one-in-a-billion time that a low-flying B-25 Army plane crashed into the building in 1945, and a flying motor sliced through all the cables of a

THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

In the year 1799, twenty acres of land plus buildings "very pleasantly situated in the heart of New York Island, along Middle Road," changed hands for the stupendous sum of \$2,500.00. The advertisement carried the prediction:



"It is confidently expected by those whose opinions are conceded to be sound that the rapid growth of the city and Villages of Greenwich and Chelsea will soon cause the value of the aforesaid land to be greatly enhanced . . ."

Some people have strange ideas of how far one can see from the observatories. A visitor once approached Powell and, pointing in the general direction of Chicago, asked if it was possible to see the Wrigley Building. Never far behind when it comes to a gag, Powell answered seriously that on a good clear day, you can see it, but that some haze was then reported in the vicinity of Ohio and obscured the visibility.

One of the most unusual incidents ever to occur in the tower was the chance meeting of two merchant seamen during the war. They had been close buddies on a ship that had sunk. Each thought that the other had been drowned — until they met at the Empire State.

Honeymooners often come back to the observatories as a means of recapturing the romance of those first marital days. One couple always orders a bottle of champagne, and Powell keeps one on hand especially for them.

The thrill of standing at the highest point ever reached by man is not reserved alone for those who can see. Strangely enough, the blind enjoy the visit as much or even more. The observatories' most famous blind visitor, Helen Keller, wrote an essay about her trip, in which she said:

"Let cynics and supersensitive souls say what they will about American materialism and machine civilization. Beneath the surface are poetry, mysticism and inspiration that the Empire State Building somehow symbolizes. In that giant shaft, I see a groping toward beauty and spiritual vision. I am one of those who see and yet believe."

MEDAL HONORS DR. GILBERT S. PEREZ

The Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society recently honored Dr. Gilbert S. Perez by issuing a handsome silver medal bearing his portrait. Dr. Perez was largely instrumental in organizing the Society back in 1929 and since then he has been one of its most faithful members.



The reverse of the medal bears the seal of the Society which was designed by Dr. Perez some years ago.

car manipulated by a girl operator. If just one cable had remained, the car's brakes would have held. With all cables severed, an occurrence that engineers say can never happen again, the girl fell 26 floors. She not only lived, but has had two children since. Other safety equipment — installed in each shaft — had proved effective.

The August-September issue of the *Traveler's Beacon*, house organ of the Travelers Insurance Company, says:

"The Empire State Building, being the tallest structure on earth, is naturally the biggest job on the agenda of Travelers elevator inspectors . . . The consensus among inspectors is, however, that the Empire State job is one of the least troublesome of all assignments, for the building itself has a crew of 19 expert elevator maintenance men on its payroll. It is a great personal satisfaction indeed to the Travelers man who detects anything wrong in the Empire State's equipment . . ."

Some wonder what keeps people pouring into the tower elevators for the high ride to the observatories. Not only do they come once, but some repeat their visits regularly. Frank Powell, observatory manager, tells about the Duke of Windsor, who visited the observatories accompanied by newspapermen, then stole back for a second look because he "couldn't appreciate it the first time." Numerous celebrities come back frequently for the "long look," and everyone who is anyone has been there, from Winston Churchill to the barefoot King of the Solomon Isles.

Helen Yates, waitress in the tearoom says one day she turned around and gasped — there was Gary Cooper! She has served Jimmy Stewart, Shirley Temple, Adolphe Menjou, Red Skelton, and numerous other stage and screen celebrities.

New Yorkers, who are notoriously blase about their hometown attractions make up about ten per cent of the Empire State's visitors. Usually, they bring children or out-of-town visitors, then say, "Imagine it, I've lived in New York all my life and this is the first time I've ever been here." Some of them even make voluntary return visits!

But the bulk of those who sign the guest register are from out of town or out of country. Honeymooning American couples stand alongside turbaned East Indians, listening to the every-hour-on-the-hour lecture by such veterans as Guide Louis Peteley, who has been with the building since the day it opened. Peteley, a sun-tanned veteran of the outdoor observatory, remembers most fondly the visit of General Pershing, who autographed his World War I discharge. Peteley's lecture includes a description of every major point of interest in the New York area, since a 25 mile radius lies like an animated map at the feet of the beholder.

Manager Powell, who sometimes can see the building from his home in Garden City 25 miles away — thinks that people come to the observatories not only because of the breath-taking view, but for a very practical purpose.

"Whenever you go to a strange place," he says, "your first inclination is to climb to the highest point and get your bearings. Many visitors, whether they realize it or not, come here for that reason as soon as they get to the city. Once they see the city from the observatories, they can use the building as a direction beacon day or night and never get lost — as long as they don't go into the subways!"

League, New York, 1906 to 1912.

At the age of seventeen modeled portrait bust of John Riley and made a model for the equestrian statue "The End of the Trail."

Several other works of this period were lost in a fire: in particular a bust of his father.

Went to Paris at twenty years of age. Through winning a competition for best work of art in the American Art Association, attracted the attention of Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Assisted him for two years, principally on the Sherman statue.

In 1902 made a marble portrait relief of Baby Hathaway Brewster.

In 1902-3 made a model for an equestrian statue of Cherokee Indian, eighteen feet high, for St. Louis World's Fair, and a seated statue of Thomas Jefferson.

Among the portrait busts are: Sonny Whitney, Jock Whitney, A Basque, Sage Goodwin, June Evans, Henrietta and John Deming, Sherman and George Pratt, Roland Harriman, Theodore Roosevelt for the Capitol, Washington, D. C., Theodore Roosevelt for San Juan Hill, Cuba, Robert Bacon, Eastman Chase, Pat Ford, Warren Delano, Senator Elihu Root, John Nance Garner, Harvey Firestone, a mask; Young Artist, Metropolitan Museum; Dr. William Polk; Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

Among the heroic statues and memorials: John Hay, Cleveland; Bishop Potter, St. John the Divine; Alexander Hamilton, south portico of the Treasury Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Albert Gallatin, north portico of the Treasury Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Thomas Jefferson, Merriwether Lewis, William Clark in Jefferson City, Mo., Capitol; John Ericsson monument in the Mall, Washington, D. C.; Canadian Officer in Winnipeg, Canada and Figure of Victory, Montreal, Canada, for the Bank of Montreal, both won in international competition; the Mayo Memorial Statues, Rochester, Minn.; Heroic Statue of Lincoln at beginning of Lincoln Highway, New Jersey; General Patton Statue at West Point; Benjamin Franklin, Springfield, Ill.; Marble statue of Franklin for Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Among the symbolic sculptures are: Two heroic figures at the front of the Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Pediment with twelve figures, all double life-size on the south facade of the Archives Bldg., Washington, D. C., one of the two largest pediments ever made; Four pediments, fifty feet long, twelve figures in each pediment, one and one-half life-size, carved in stone; New York State Memorial to Theodore Roosevelt, an equestrian statue with four granite portrait statues of Audubon, Daniel Boone, William Clark and Meriwether Lewis on the columns over the portico, figures thirteen feet high, carved in granite; Two Bridge Groups in Chicago on Michigan Avenue, north end of the bridge; Four figures, seven feet high in the Elks Memorial, Chicago; Primitive Inventor, Water Power, figure in front of City Hall, Niagara Falls; Pioneer Women; Two Equestrian Groups each nineteen feet high for Lincoln Memorial Plaza, Washington, D. C. Collections of his medals have been bought by the Governments of Italy and Belgium.

Honors: Awarded two Gold Medals, one for the art of the medal and the other for sculpture in the round, Panama, P. I. Exposition 1915; Saltus medal for Art of the Medal; Awarded Medal of Honor, National Sculpture Society; The Century Association's Medal of Honor; The Gold Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Decorated Knight Order of Vasa (Sweden). Elected National Academy 1917; member National Institute of Arts and Letters, (V.P.); Academy of Arts and Letters; Member National Sculpture Society (President 1925-26); Century Association, Architectural League, National Arts Club.

Home: Eleven O'Clock Roads, Westport, Connecticut.

In addition to the numerous works listed above, Mr. Fraser designed the Buffalo-Indian Head nickel five-cent piece, 1913-1938, and the U. S. Navy Distinguished Service Cross. He often worked in collaboration with his wife Laura Gardin Fraser and one of their finest works is the Oregon Trail commemorative half dollar issued in 1926. Note the resemblance of the two reverses. — Editor.

I.A.P.N. MEET IN FLORENCE, ITALY

The first general assembly of the International Association of Professional Numismatists was held May 30 to June 2, 1952, in Florence, Italy. Meetings took place in the medieval hall of the Palazzo dell'Arte della Lana.

In his report on the activities of the I.A.P.N. during the first year of its existence, the President, L. S. Forrer of London, mentioned that membership had shown a satisfactory increase.

Among the decisions taken by the assembly were the following: the setting up of a Committee on Publications; free exchange of catalogs between members; measures to protect collectors against restrikes by certain mints of valuable and out-of-date coins without any recognizable distinctive mark.

On Whit Sunday an excursion was arranged to Siena and San Gimignano, and was greatly appreciated. The annual banquet was held that same evening at the Piazzale Michelangelo, and was a success in every respect.

At the public session on June 2nd, several members read papers of considerable interest: Mr. E. Santamaria on "Cultural and Social Functions of the Coin Business"; Mr. J. Schulman on "Italian Medalists in the Low Countries"; Mr. H. Cahn on "How to Prepare a Monograph on a Greek Coinage"; Mr. J. Chr. Holm on "The Coinage of Greenland"; Mr. L. Miltenberg on "Inscriptions on Punic Coins," and Mr. G. Fallani on "An Unpublished Etruscan Coin."

The next General Assembly of the I.A.P.N. will be held in Paris in the Spring of 1953.

THE SOCIETY OF MEDALISTS

Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York

FORTY-FIFTH ISSUE

June, 1952

James Earle Fraser, Sculptor

FROM THE ARTIST

My belief is that in art wherever possible we should use the lore of our people. With this thought in mind I selected two of the most romantic, hazardous and important subjects of our pioneer days, the Prairie Schooner and the Pony Express.

These were not fairy tales, but very real events so I have treated them realistically.

As a small boy in Dakota, I saw prairie schooners crossing the plains. They went the full distance to their objective. With the pony express, however, only one object went all the way and that was the mochila which was changed from pony to pony and rider to rider. In ten days the mail was carried the distance from Westport, Missouri, to San Francisco.

These were great and thrilling adventures in American history.

James Earle Fraser

ABOUT THE ARTIST

FRASER, JAMES EARLE: Sculptor: b. Winona, Minn. Nov. 4, 1876: s. Thomas Alexander and Caroline E. (West) F: ed; pub. schs. Mitchell, S. D. Chicago, Minneapolis: Chicago Art Inst., Ecole des Beaux Arts and Colorossi and Academy Julian, Paris: Nov. 27, 1913 m. Laura Gardin. Instr. Art Students

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONVENTION IN CENTRALIA

The 9th Annual Convention of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association was held May 17 and 18, at the Lewis and Clark Hotel, Centralia, Washington.

After an informal dinner attended by 95 members and their guests, a numismatic program was conducted by Ray Pelton. John Slusher spoke on the reasons for collecting coins. He emphasized their educational value and the way a collector's ideas are portrayed in his collecting. Mrs. Christian M. Petersen gave a comprehensive paper on U. S. military decorations. Felix Baranovich told us what coin collecting means to him. Mrs. D. Dee DeNise gave an interesting and informative talk on the A.N.A. Library.

The evening auction followed the usual fast-moving hilarious pattern, ably conducted by John Slusher and Don Zearing.

Sunday, May 18, the business meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m., Christian M. Petersen presiding.

The nominating committee, Howard Glickert, Art Hedmark, Bill Worth, nominated all incumbent officers and members of the board, to serve for the coming year. They were re-elected.

The date of the next convention was announced as May 16-17, 1953, Lewis and Clark Hotel, Centralia, Washington.

The annual banquet was held Sunday at 1:00 o'clock, Paul Fouts, toastmaster. Ralph Mitchell was guest speaker. He gave an interesting talk on the multiple thalers of Brunswick-Luneburg, mentioning the challenge in tracing the history of that coinage.



Aluminum token commemorates 9th Annual Convention of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association and 300th Anniversary of the Pine Tree Shilling.

After the presentation of "gold" medals by Stephen Bibler to Ralph Mitchell, Christian Petersen and Mrs. Petersen, John Slusher read a letter from Dr. and Mrs. Walter Thompson of Portland, who are now in Manila. They also sent a program of the Philippine Numismatic Society, and three Philippine medals to be displayed at the convention.

Mr. Petersen read a letter from Leonel Panosh regretting his inability to attend.

The Numismatic Gallery Awards were presented to:

1. Ralph Mitchell, Palo Alto, Calif. — Multiple Thalers.
2. Waldo Christenson, Seattle — Ancient Roman and Greek.
3. Mrs. D. Dee DeNise — Coins of the world.
4. S. L. Burnaugh, Portland — Miscellaneous.

— ELEANOR H. CHRISTENSON,
Secretary



How to Keep Your Interest Alive

Dear Sir:

It has been on my mind for some time to write to you in regards to a particular group of collectors. I refer to the small collector of modest means, the Junior collector, and the collector who gets off to a good start but later finds that because of increased financial responsibilities, he has to curtail his collecting activities for a while. This group needs encouragement to carry on as collectors and to prevent them from falling by the wayside. In time, this group will produce the serious collectors and help to replace the older ones who pass on. The hobby can ill afford to lose these people.

Unless a man is an "active" collector and adds to his collection regularly, his interest wanes. Now if a man finds himself in the doldrums, because his finances curtail his buying of new coins, he needn't despair. There are many things that he can do to keep his interest alive and to thoroughly enjoy his hobby.

First: Has the collector fully enjoyed the coins already in his collection? How often has a person spent considerable time and money in obtaining a particular coin that is rare or is needed to complete a certain series, then after enjoying the "pride of possession" and showing the coin to the "boys at the club," the coin is put in the cabinet and almost forgotten while the search begins for the next coin? I believe that many people only skim the surface in getting the most out of their coins. Each coin should be studied. Find out everything about it; where was it minted; what does the legend mean; who was the artist that designed it; what was the story behind its origin? Reference should be made to a good geography book to learn about the area from whence the coin came. A good history book will give the background of the period when it was made. It is amazing how much your knowledge is increased after a thorough study of one coin.

Second: Have you properly catalogued your coins? Most collectors make notes of where a coin was purchased, how much it cost and a few other particulars. But why not add all that you know about the coin, such as its history, geography, etc.

It takes a lot of research through many books, catalogues, etc., to learn about a coin. If this knowledge were gathered in one place it would save a lot of trouble and it would be easy to refresh your memory. I would suggest that each coin have a card which could be kept in a small box. Standard filing cards, approximately 3x5 inches, can be obtained for very little. The front of the card could contain the usual data such as obverse, reverse, mint mark, price paid, etc. A picture of the coin or similar type could be cut out of an old catalogue and pasted in the top left hand corner. The back of the card could contain the historical and geographical background and any other interesting information about the coin.

Third: Have you built up a reference library? To increase your knowledge of coins, it is necessary to consult good reference books. Coin books are not cheap. Most collectors have a few books, particularly those dealing with the series that they are collecting. Membership in the A.N.A. opens up the use of its excellent library and each month brings *The Numismatist* which is full of reference material. There are other periodicals available and don't overlook some of the well-illustrated catalogues put out by the better dealers. With the few books that you already possess, augmented by the various periodicals and dealers' catalogues, you can soon have a very decent reference library.

For some years, I kept every issue of *The Numismatist* but soon found that I was having storage trouble. To overcome this, I tried the following idea. I took the magazine apart by removing the staples, and put aside the cardboard cover. By discarding the advertisement section, I reduced the bulk by about 50%. Then going through the various issues, I gathered together the continued articles and stapled them together as one complete unit. Next I sorted out the various articles that dealt with the same general subject and stapled them together. Thus I had groups dealing with Spanish-American coins, Early American coins, Roman coins, Greek coins, etc. Then I put several groups inside the cardboard cover which I had put aside when taking the magazine apart. On the outside of the cardboard cover I pasted a sheet of white paper on which I had

Notes & Queries

Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint for Year Ending June 30, 1952

The Annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint for the year ending June 30, 1951, contains much useful information for both the collector of U. S. coins and the foreign collector. Of especial interest to the latter should be the names and location of all the foreign mints. In addition is a list of coinages of all nations for the year 1951, as well as a list of coins in circulation in foreign countries.

This Report can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Print Office, Washington 25, D.C. Cost, 30 cents. (Paper cover.)

Club Organized in Quakertown

The North Penn Stamp and Coin Club was organized May 5th at Quakertown, Pa., by a small group of local enthusiasts, with the following officers being elected; J. Bernard Hagan, Richlandtown, Pa., as president; George L. Setman of Quakertown, Pa., as vice president; and John J. Geisner of Sellersville, Pa., as secretary-treasurer.

The club will meet the first Saturday of every month at 8:00 p.m. at the Quakertown, Pa., municipal airport. All serious collectors are invited to membership. Junior collectors are invited to attend meetings if accompanied by an adult. Inquiries for membership may be made by contacting John J. Geisner, Box 196-D, R. D. No. 1, Sellersville, Pa.

Coin Shop Opened in Washington, D.C.

B. M. Douglas who has been conducting a mail order coin business for several years, has opened a coin shop in downtown Washington, D.C. His shop at 402 12th Street, N.W., just around the corner from Pennsylvania Avenue, is of easy access and visitors to the Capital are invited to drop in and get acquainted.

Mr. Douglas will handle everything numismatic and he already has on display a nice assortment of U. S., ancient, and foreign coins, as well as books and supplies.

Series of 1952 Federal Reserve Notes Lack \$100's for Boston and New York

Dear Mr. Mosher:

I have just been informed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing that as of May 22, 1952, no U. S. Bank notes in the \$100 denomination, Series 1952 have been issued for the Federal Reserve Banks of Boston, A-1, and New York, B-2. I thought you might like to publish a note to that effect in *The Numismatist*. I believe that all denominations in lesser amounts have been made. I do not have a check as to whether they have all been put into circulation.

—WALTER G. HEINZLE
A.N.A. 19616
Tell City, Indiana

Finds Numismatics a Wide Field

I have been a Numismatist only a short time but I now humbly realize that collecting coins is almost limitless.

Coins have been in existence almost thirty centuries and a collector could specialize in any one of hundreds of divisions and spend a lifetime at it and even then his collection would be far from complete.

Take for example the coins issued by any one of the many nations the varieties alone of which, over the years of the nation's existence, would run into the thousands as would also the Ancients, old Roman and Grecian and the Byzantine period of coinage — coins of the Biblical times — old Chinese and other coins of the Orient, which collectively would add up into the millions number-wise.

Primitive money alone is such a large and interesting division as are also the Paper Bills, so therefore, we numismatists can choose only from this great variety, those which appeal to us most and while our gatherings are small, our pleasure, satisfaction and interest is great.

—J. BLINN STONE,
ANA 19419
Detroit, Michigan

Obituaries

ELMER LAURENT

In the early morning hours of Sunday, May 25th, occurred the sudden death of Elmer Laurent, of Clinton, Iowa, who, with his wife, Elizabeth, was in attendance at the Spring Convention of the Iowa Numismatic Association, held at Waterloo. This fatal termination of a heart attack came so quickly the physician summoned by the hotel was unable to reach him in time to attempt any relief. So ended a life of only 51 years.

The entire group of nearly a hundred members and guests were later shocked and saddened by the news, and Mrs. Laurent was made to realize the depth of sincerity in their many expressions of sympathy.



Elmer Laurent had been a familiar and welcome figure at these conventions for several years. He was a Charter member of the Association, formed in 1938, and at the time of his death was serving his second term as its President. He was also a member of the A.N.A., No. 6882, having joined in 1938; and only a few days prior to the I.N.A. Convention he had received his membership card in the Chicago Coin Club. His own exhibits were largely restricted to miniature foreign coins, an unusual and interesting field in numismatics.

During the Second World War, when men from all the services were hospitalized at what was then the Schick General Hospital (Clinton), Elmer took a special cart of coin cases through the wards, talked to the men who were interested, gave them some coins, and also gave talks on coins in the

listed the various groups which it contained. Thus I had solved my storage problem and also made the reference material more available.

Some collectors feel reluctant to take up the time of a coin dealer when they only have a dollar or so to spend. Several times it has been my fortune to be picking out a few coins at a dealer's and at the same table, another collector was paying dollars for every cent that I was spending. Even so, I received the same courteous treatment as my more wealthy companion. It has been my experience that the majority of dealers welcome a visit from any genuinely interested collector, even though he might not spend a penny. I think this speaks well for the dealers and certainly encourages the new collector.

Last but not least, don't forget to visit other collectors. If you arrange for a visit at a suitable time, they are only too glad to show you their collection and give you the benefit of their knowledge and experience. The mere fact that you are an interested collector will open doors that otherwise would be closed to you. Coin collecting is a great fraternal organization.

Hoping the above remarks may prove useful and give encouragement to "the little guy," I remain,

Yours truly,

— R. J. P. HATHER
A.N.A. 13086
13 Hassard Avenue
Toronto 6, Ontario
Canada

Nine Digit Serial Number

Dear Mr. Mosher:

The article in the May issue of *The Numismatist* by Peter S. Favro, entitled "Paper Currency Features," is excellent reference material.

The use of a "star" note for the 100,000,000th note in a series must be a practice instituted in rather recent years. I have a crisp, uncirculated silver certificate, series 1934, bearing a nine digit serial number — E 100,000,000 A.

Yours truly,

B. J. LAZAR, ANA 3852
7875 Reading Road, Apt. 15
Cincinnati 37, Ohio

Suggests Commemorative Dollars

Dear Sir:

How about asking Congress to enact legislation authorizing the Director of the Mint the change of proof coins! Since there has been no U.S. Silver Dollars coined since 1935 and the coin collector would like to have them coined again, here is our proposal and suggestion on a type of future silver dollars to be minted and included in the proof sets.

I think the following type of dollars would be appropriate, appealing and outstanding in memory and to commemorate the past presidents of the United States, the best and greatest nation on earth.

To have the reproduction of a past president of the United States, starting with Washington, extending and including all deceased and future deceased presidents on one side with the year dates in office and their most outstanding mottos, teachings or events while in office on the reverse side of dollar.

If this outlined suggestion would not fit in with the present type proof coins, may we offer a change to be made in the present type of proof coins. As follows — all proof coins to have the likeness of the same president on all coins of the year, from one cent including the dollar. This would give the coin collectors something inspiring, impressive and also enable us to learn more of our great men in history.

If the foregoing proposal should be adapted and carried through, the U. S. Mint could start in 1952 or 1953 with Washington proof coins first and then proceed with Adams for 1954, Jefferson for 1955 and each succeeding president thereafter. Or coin two, three or more of these president proof sets each year until all of the past presidents are represented on coins.

This may be too far out of reason or just an idle dream, but we may start coin collectors thinking toward making suggestions on changing to some outstanding type of coins.

Let us have the "pros and cons" answered in the "Numismatic Journals."

Yours very truly,

JOHN J. SOHOSKY,
Joplin, Missouri

FROM YOUR LIBRARIAN

MRS. D. DEE DE NISE, 550 28th Avenue, N.E., Seattle 5, Washington



As we grow older, time goes almost as swiftly as money! We have hardly finished reading our *Numismatist*, and answering advertisements of interest to us, when the next issue arrives! Since I talked to you last month, we have outgrown the four walls of this room. We now have to make a momentous decision—whether to finish a large room in our nice dry basement, or whether to move our bedroom to an extra room we have upstairs, and use the downstairs bedroom as a “library annex”—it being right across the hall from this room. Now don't suggest that we use the upstairs room for the library—the elevator is out of order! And the walls will not take high bookshelves!

We have added more than two dozen books for you this last month, some of them splendid references. You might be interested to know that it takes just about an hour to add one book to the library. First you record it under donations or purchases in the record book, and give it an Index number. Then you make a card for the Index Files—author, title, where published, year published, itemize the contents of the text, number of pages, number of plates, name of donor or from whom purchased, date, and value. Then type the same thing on the Association label to stick in the book, put the Index number inside and on the back of the book, make out a loan card

and paste a pocket in the book, and then shelve the book if you can bring yourself away from the desire to sit down and read it. Now don't let this ritual keep you from sending us a book now and then—we love ritual!

One of our members, who has been ill the major part of the last year, has sent us a copy of his article ASSAMESE TEA-GARDEN TOKENS, just published by Spink and Son, London (S-131p). The article is well illustrated and introduced a new item to me, although I saw many of the same type of token (but Ceylonese) in the Eklund Collection. The author of this booklet is J. Verner Scaife, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Another member, Dr. P. I. DeJesus, of Manila, P. I., has sent a copy of No. 8 of the Philippine Numismatic Monographs called MONEY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS DURING THE SPANISH REGIME by J. P. Bantug (B-81). This is a 30-page booklet with 5 full-page plates, but the text is in Spanish. This is a good opportunity for us to toss in a tip to our Spanish-American neighbors who write books on coins. The early Canadian Numismatists published their works in two-column books—one column English and one French. There is almost universal interest in Spanish-American coins among our United States collectors, but only a small percent understand the Spanish language. On the other hand, almost every scholar south of the border reads and speaks English. If this is a rash statement on my part, I will acknowledge my mistake if you take me to task for having uttered it!

Another book which arrived this month will be of interest to students of Heraldry and Orders and Decorations. Few of us will ever see, and it is improbable that any of us will ever own, any of the Orders and Decorations listed in this beautiful book. It comes to us from the publisher, R. E. Harbord, of Herefordshire, England, and was compiled by G. P. L. James. It is called THE ROYAL FAMILY ORDERS, BADGES, AND MEDALS. It has 44 folio size pages with 37 beautiful illustrations of the personal and official orders and decorations of

recreation room for those who could get about. He continued this fine service for several years.

For over 30 years he was an expert projectionist, being employed at the (local) Capitol Theatre for about 25 years. Besides his wife, he is survived by their two children, a married daughter in Los Angeles, and a son, now in the Air Force, and stationed on Okinawa. The daughter and family flew to Clinton for the funeral, which was held on Wednesday, the 28th.

A good husband and father—a good citizen—a good friend: he will be held in grateful remembrance by those of us who knew him over the years, and learned to appreciate his kindness, his modesty, his enthusiasm, and his complete sincerity.

— B. H. S.

WILLIAM T. (BUD) TARWATER (LM186)

William T. (Bud) Tarwater, 1715 East Palm Lane, Phoenix, Arizona, passed away May 15th at the Fort Whipple Veterans Hospital, Prescott, Arizona, after an illness of six months.

He was born in Gallatin, Missouri, September 10, 1898. For the past 28 years he had lived in Phoenix, and was on the staff of the Arizona State Employment Security Commission for more than ten years.

Mr. Tarwater was a Mason, member of the American Legion, a veteran of World War I. He was an ardent coin collector, and a charter member of the Phoenix Coin Club. He joined the A.N.A. in 1944 and later became a Life Member No. 186.

He is survived by his sister, Mrs. Ernest T. Corbell with whom he made his home.

**DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS,
DURING MAY, 1952**

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total Value	Total Pieces
SILVER					
Half dollars . . .	\$1,403,156.00	\$ 146,000.00	\$ 318,000.00	\$1,867,156.00	3,734,312
Quarter dollars . . .	2,078.00	111,950.00	114,028.00	114,028.00	456,112
Dimes	689,831.20	555,000.00	2,221,000.00	3,465,831.20	34,658,312
Total Silver . . .	\$2,095,065.20	\$ 812,950.00	\$2,539,000.00	\$5,447,015.20	38,848,736
MINOR					
Five-cent pieces \$	326,415.00	\$ 67,800.00	\$ 655,300.00	\$1,049,515.00	20,990,300
One-cent pieces \$	83.00	123,000.04	271,700.00	394,783.04	39,478,304
Total Minor . . .	\$ 326,498.00	\$ 190,800.04	\$ 927,000.00	\$1,444,298.04	60,468,604
Total Domestic Coinage . . .	\$2,421,563.20	\$1,003,750.04	\$3,466,000.00	\$6,891,313.24	99,317,340

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Mint	Country	Metal	Denomination	No. of Pieces
Philadelphia	Cuba	Silver	20 Centavo	3,755,000
Philadelphia	Costa Rica	Cupro-Nickel	5 Centimos	5,660,000
Total				9,415,000

CUMULATIVE MINT REPORT FOR 1952, JANUARY TO MAY

(Giving number of pieces struck)

	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
Half dollars, regular	8,156,933	2,292,000	11,560,000
Half dollars, commemorative*	2,002,292	6,003	6,003
Quarter dollars	7,846,424	4,743,800	18,440,000
Dimes	26,808,933	17,960,000	52,088,312
Five-cent pieces	17,274,900	11,788,500	30,974,300
One-cent pieces	19,318,900	24,320,004	126,860,000

*Commemorative: Booker T. Washington-George Washington Carver.

Book Reviews

BERLIN NUMISMATISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, No. 9, 1952. Official publication of the Berlin Numismatic Society. Niebuhrstrasse 78, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany.

The lead article in this issue is a discussion, by the celebrated numismatist Alfred Mamroth, of the "so-called counterfeits of the tetradrachms of Mende" in which the author sums up all available records, and, after careful analysis, upholds the late Professor Gaebler's findings, that these celebrated Greek coins are indeed counterfeits. In order not to hurt the feelings of Professor Regling, who had acquired the coins for the Museum, Gaebler had waited until after his colleague's death, to announce his discoveries. "Anyone who acquires a counterfeit coin of great value, never likes to admit, that he has been duped." Nevertheless, a major museum (not in Europe) has still not admitted the error made many years ago, human nature being what it is.

A. Jaeger discusses the "details of the Sassanide Crown," explaining how each ruler added certain distinctive ornaments or marks to the Imperial crown on the coins. Dr. Wruck gives a concise explanation of the purpose behind the Roman Imperial colonial coinages, and there are several short pieces, chiefly on medieval coins, also.

Book reviews and club news conclude this number of the periodical.

— H. W. HOLZER

A CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, The Cross and Crosslets ("Tealby") Type of Henry II. By D. F. Allen. London, published by the Trustees, 1951. clxxxiv, 216 pp., XXV plates.

Henry II is remembered mainly because it was in his reign that the English invaded Ireland. But it was in his reign that something of numismatic importance also began, the standardization of the types of the English coinage. Under the Anglo-Saxon and the Norman Kings it was the custom to radically change the types of the coinage every few years, and apparently to take out of circulation older types when new were introduced. Henry II was used to the standardized types of French coinage. He found himself on the throne after the reign of Stephen, a time of civil conflict, when the coinage had fallen partly into the hands of the great nobles (of whom Henry himself as a prince had been one) and was in a state of great confusion and in some districts debased.

It will be remembered that in England the coinage had long been almost exclusively a royal prerogative, and Henry II regained kingly supremacy over the mints. He issued but two major types of coins, and this catalogue describes about 879 specimens of the first type in the cabinet of the British Museum, together with all important variants not represented therein, which are inserted with intercalated numbers. The work is a labor of love by Mr. Derek Allen, formerly a member of the Coin Department, who was the associate of the famous Dr. Lawrence, and displays a great talent for deciphering and arranging difficult series of medieval coins. The coins are all silver pennies, the design a nearly facing bust of the king with a scepter on his shoulder, and on the reverse a cross with four little crosses placed like X in the four angles. The coins are of good weight, but are usually badly struck, on flans too small for the dies. (A single obverse die has survived, and is illustrated.) The result is that it is often necessary to have several specimens to determine a reading. Oddly enough the coins of Carlisle and Newcastle are sometimes so well made that Mr. Allen suspects something like a collar was used to make the coins round.

The introduction is a minute record of everything known from the coins or literature about the several mints, and the moneyers who worked at them, signing their names. The work deserves the highest praise as a monographic study of a forbiddingly difficult and unattractive series — it has been broken down into seven minor series distinguished by minute changes of arrangement. The coins receive their popular name Tealby from the place where a very large find of them was made in 1807. The dates of issue are 1158-1180 A.D. Hunter College, New York.

THOMAS MABBOTT

the Windsors. There were but 350 copies of the book, and if any of you desire to own a copy after reading it, you may order one direct from the publisher (J-21).

R. B. Whiting of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has sent us a copy of the 1926 RICHARD PELTZER Sale by Adolph Cahn, Frankfort. There are 2566 lots and 18 full-page plates picturing medals of many countries. Beautiful die work in medals concerning many subjects (P-44).

From the American Numismatic Society we have entered the following Notes and Monographs:

A-87—MUSEUM NOTES No. V. 1952. This includes articles on Ancient, Medieval and Modern coins—Syrian, Ptolemaic, Egyptian, Athenian, Samothracian, Florentine and East Frisian, and a special article on the Chief White Hair Indian Peace Medal by Richard D. Kenney. 192 pages plus 25 plates.

L-33—BARBARIANS ON ROMAN IMPERIAL COINS AND SCULPTURE by Annalina Calo Levi. 1952. 56 pages plus 17 full-page plates.

N-46—THE OAK TREE COIN-AGE OF MASSACHUSETTS by Sydney P. Noe. 23 pages plus 10 full-page plates. This brochure lists all of the varieties known of this interesting coinage. Every student of Colonials should either own it or read it.

T-20—GOLD COINS OF KHOKAND AND BUKHARA by Charles C. Torrey.

Now for you who are especially interested in the early Numismatic works of Canada, we have another donation from Mrs. A. Z. Reed, A NUMISMATIC ATLAS FOR CANADA by Dr. Joseph LeRoux. 46 pages including 18 pages of plates. Montreal, 1883 (L-32).

Those of you who know the type of magazine the *Coin Collector's Journal* is putting out now, will enjoy the new issue which is devoted entirely to the COINS OF KING GEORGE THE SIXTH. This is a complete specialized list of all the coins struck by the British Commonwealth during the reign of George the Sixth, and was compiled by Richard D. Kenney (K-37).

For those of you who like the Odd and Curious, we have a copy of

PRIMITIVE MONEY by Paul Einzig (E-6). Here are 517 pages of interesting reading. You should use a copy of Odd and Curious Money of the World compiled by Howard D. Gibbs and edited and published by Hans Schulman, 1946 (G-41p) while you read Mr. Einzig's book. He forgot to illustrate it, but he has a wealth of material in the text.

We have a copy of RECORDS OF THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND by C. W. Cochran-Patrick—two volumes, 656 pages plus 16 plates (C-49). Published in Edinburgh in 1876. Did I hear you say this is old? Yes, but have the Scotch struck any coins since 1876? These two volumes weigh 13 pounds when packed for mailing (.56) and books of this kind may be kept longer than a month if one is making a special study or writing a thesis. Which reminds me—why do borrowers keep a book thirty days if they have finished reading or studying it after two weeks? This invariably happens to the more popular books which have back-orders waiting for them. You might be interested to know that our library code for back-orders is B.O. "Mum's the word!"

I think we have filled our allotted space now. If I didn't think so, I would add another paragraph or two. I got it "in the neck" last month for that article on coin grading definitions. I didn't have anything to do with that article—it was a filler to close up the column, but I guess I got much of the fan mail the author of the column should have had. I would be willing to accept the charge so many of you made against me, because I agree perfectly with the author of the article.

Please let me remind you once again—I will be leaving Seattle August 10 or 11 for the A.N.A. Convention, and will not return until near the end of the month. The Convention proper will be no vacation for me, but the week following I will spend with our elder daughter on her first furlough from the Navy. If Captain Dodson is in uniform at the Convention, our poor gal is going to have an automatic salute perfected. Quick, get me that book on military decorum and protocol! See you in New York!

- 20228 **Charlie Upchurch, Jr.**, 2139 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte 4, N. C. U. S. General. J. L. Stacy.
- 20229 **Richard F. Saffin**, Rockrill Reservation, Wharton R. D. No. 2, N. J. Paper Money. Stuart Mosher, William H. Dillistin.
- 20230 **Phil D. Cowen**, 6265 Goener Ave., St. Louis, Mo. U. S. Uncirculated. Ned R. Albaugh.
- 20231 **Edsel H. Surrency**, P. O. Box 16, Lakeland, Fla. Commemorative Half Dollars, and Minor Coins. Russell Corley, Geo. B. Brantley, Jr.
- 20232 **Clinton T. Andrews**, Box 828, Hickory, N. C. Commemorative and Proof Sets. Ralph J. Shell.
- 20233 **Mrs. Bernice K. Wilder**, 2625 Eye St., Sacramento 16, Calif. General. Walter Von Ahnen, Albert J. Crites.
- 20234 **Mrs. Elmer P. Laurent**, 212 28th Ave., N, Clinton, Iowa. Miniatures and U. S. Coins. Burton H. Saxton.
- 20235 **Arnold E. Knudson**, 3047 W. 62nd St., Seattle 7, Wash. U. S. and Canadian Coins. Don Zearing, Bert Wagner.
- 20236 **Mrs. Beatrice McWilliam**, 2810 Goodwood Rd., Baltimore 14, Md. General. John Gera, Homer C. Pomroy.
- 20237 **Henry Lenz**, Star Route 1, Box 119, Onalaska, Wash. U. S. General. Christian M. Petersen, Ben W. Williams.
- 20238 **Ralph D. Foster**, KWTO, Springfield, Mo. General. Wm. Mertes.
- 20239 **C. T. Holt**, 4909 Manett, Dallas 4, Texas. Gold Coins and Old Style Currency. W. A. Philpott, Jr.
- 20240 **Anthony Masciocchi**, 38, Main St., Everett, Pa. U. S. Coins and Large Paper Money. Holmes H. Cessna.
- 20241 **Harris L. Berndt**, 6620 Falcon Ave., Long Beach 5, Calif. General. Arnold Thorson.
- 20242 **Walter Wuerth**, Route 1, Box 142, Centralia, Wash. U. S. General. Christian M. Petersen.
- 20243 **J. H. Swarr**, 1445 Huntingdon Road, Abington, Pa. U. S. Coins. G. DeLozier, N. H. van Roekens.
- 20244 **Henry B. Tillinghast**, P. O. Box 57, Ridgewood, N. J. General. C. E. Benedict.
- 20245 **Arnold Peterson**, 10561 Dalmatian Ave., Whittier, Calif. U. S. General. Joe Steele, Chas. L. Ruby.
- 20246 **Lester B. Pyle**, 743 Argonne Drive, Baltimore 18, Md. U. S. Coins. Alfred Hutter.
- 20247 **Ben Markowitz**, 3331 Clements, Detroit 6, Mich. American Coins. Earl C. Schill.
- 20248 **Alton Shevey**, 714 Oakland Ave., Waukesha, Wis. American Coins and Old Paper Money. A. T. Olson, Donald Kennedy.

Reinstatements

- 14814 **Roger Cohen**, 3265 Queenstown Dr., Apt. 101, Mt. Rainier, Md.
- 14438 **Eleuthere L. DuPont**, 16th and Bancroft Parkway, Wilmington, Dela.
- 11568 **Robert T. Ferris**, 27 Twychenham Road, Bowling Green, Media, Pa.
- 5517 **J. M. Finley**, 484 Oak St., San Francisco 2, Calif.

Expelled

- 9962 **William J. Sexton**, Box 172, Santa Maria, Calif.

Deceased

- L.M. 37 **T. James Clarke**, Jamestown, New York.

Corrections

The following application was published in the June issue, but address was inadvertently omitted.

- 20063 **Otis L. Miller, Jr.**, 413 South Virginia Ave., Belleville, Ill.

The following member was incorrectly reported as deceased in the June issue. Apologies are offered.

- 13751 **Albert Wightman**, Morristown, N. J.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATIONAL DIRECTORY

- Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association** — C. G. Klein, Secretary, 7706 Robinson Way, Arvada, Colo.
- North Penn Stamp & Coin Club** — John J. Geisner, Secretary, Municipal Airport, Quakertown, Pa.
- Pacific Coast Numismatic Society** — Meets the last Wednesday of each month in the Palace Hotel, Market and New Montgomery Streets, San Francisco. Edward Fogler, Secretary, 404 12th Street, Oakland 7, Calif.
- Pittsburgh Coin Club** — Meets third Wednesday each month in the Game Room of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., 409 Wood St., H. D. Gibbs, Secretary, 1112 Berkshire Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Rochester Numismatic Association** — Meets the first and third Tuesday at the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, July and August on third Tuesdays. Howard F. Osterman, Secretary, 433 Tarrington Road, Rochester 9, N. Y.
- Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.** — Meets the third Friday of each month at the Onondaga Historical Association Museum at 311 Montgomery St. in Syracuse. Bruce R. Gibbs, Secretary, 1136 Carson Ave., Rochester 9, N. Y.

Report of the General Secretary

Admission to Membership

Applicants numbered 19987-20094 as published in the June issue have been admitted to membership.

Applicants for Membership

The following applications were received in June, 1952. If there are no objections filed prior to September 1, 1952, these applicants will become members on that date.

- 20190 **Agder J. Tholin**, 1401 E. 55th St., Tulsa 15, Okla. General. Evelyn E. Johnston, Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20191 **Robert G. Frye**, Searsport Ave., Belfast, Maine. U. S. General. Prescott W. Ferguson.
- 20192 **Mrs. John B. Sitzler**, 179 S. Colonial Homes Circle NW, Atlanta, Ga. U. S. Coins. Lewis G. Phillips, Charles P. Swan.
- 20193 **Ted Freitas**, 802 Mokauea St., Honolulu, T. H. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20194 **John P. Kroh**, 43 W. Green St., Westminster, Md. U. S. Coins and Currency. Wm. Mertes, Ray M. Heltibridge.
- 20195 **John Barber**, Box 171, Branch Hill, Ohio. General. Ted Rogers.
- 20196 **Maycross, c/o Hedwig C. Kozyzanowska**, 95 Jackson Ave., Jersey City 5, N. J. U. S. Coins. Lee Rogers, Mr. Peterson.
- 20197 **Joseph L. Stern**, 108 Harrison St., Monroe, La. American Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20198 **Fred W. Campbell**, Enfield, N. H. Proof Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20199 **A. M. Allegret**, P. O. Box 2175, Houston 1, Texas. U. S. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20200 **North Penn Stamp & Coin Club**, John J. Geisner, Secretary, Municipal Airport, Quakertown, Pa. General. Stuart Mosher, J. Bernard Hagan, John J. Geisner.
- 20201 **James C. Hearon**, Box 623, Middlesboro, Ky. General. Richard W. Johnson, E. Wood Russell.
- 20202 **Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association**, C. G. Klein, Secretary, 7706 Robinson Way, Arvada, Colo. General. Dr. Philip W. Whiteley, C. G. Klein.
- 20203 **Fred J. James**, 930 Dundas St., London, Ontario, Canada. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20204 **F. Howard Whitfield**, 89 Stanley St., London, Ontario, Canada. Coins of Canada, England, U. S. A. and Newfoundland. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20205 **Carl A. Dellmuth**, 517 Baxter Ave., Louisville 4, Ky. U. S. and Foreign General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20206 **Paul Wood**, 1631 E. 12th St., Oakland 6, Calif. American Gold and Silver. Edward Fogler, Erich Werling.
- 20207 **Eric H. Goodwin**, P. O. Box 172, San Juan Capistrano, Calif. Proof Coins. Dick Horton, Judge Marco Forster.
- 20208 **John F. Barghusen, Jr.**, 207½ Broadway, Red Wing, Minn. U. S. and Foreign Money. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20209 **Col. Richard W. Fellows**, Student, Air War College, Maxwell AFB, Ala. Large American Cents. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20210 **Donald Elliott Sparrow**, 367 West 10th Ave., Columbus 1, Ohio. F. W. Burton, John F. Burton.
- 20211 **H. W. Dodson**, 801 Harvard Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20212 **Harvey C. Alltop**, 1035 South Webster, Decatur, Ill. U. S. General. George E. Nalefski.
- 20213 **Henry C. Gates**, 95 Decker Parkway, W. Elmira, N. Y. U. S. Coins and Commemoratives. Ward R. Hamm, F. Claude R. Potter.
- 20214 **Mrs. John R. Mitchell**, Box 35, Mt. Vernon, Ill. U. S. Coins. Burton H. Saxton.
- 20215 **Irving D. Serling**, 1079 South Salina St., Syracuse 4, N. Y. General. Mrs. H. Berkman, Mr. Lisson.
- 20216 **Walter E. Hudson, Jr.**, Route No. 2, Kingsport, Tenn. General. Ernest Weaver.
- 20217 **Norman E. Hetherington, Sr.**, 247 Jackson St., Bristol, Pa. U. S. Coins. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20218 **Alexander Portnoy**, 130 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. U. S. General. Max M. Schwartz.
- 20219 **Harold W. McKenzie**, 144 Green Bay Road, East, Winnetka, Ill. U. S. General. LeRoy G. Shelton, Thomas Shugrue.
- 20220 **H. Raymond Pugh**, 2113 College Ave., Terre Haute, Ind. General. Lewis M. Reagan.
- 20221 **Burton J. Eide**, 2106 Alki Ave., Seattle, Wash. U. S. General. Don Zearing, Bert Wagner.
- 20222 **Everett R. Carr**, 715 Gray, Stillwater, Okla. Uncirculated and Proof. Anna Lee Erwin.
- 20223 **William G. Bertelmann**, 1938 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, New York 62, N. Y. Albert Beal.
- 20224 **Robert Byron Richards**, 734 Pacific Ave., Tacoma 2, Wash. Two Dollar Bills. W. A. Philpott, Jr., Ward Estey.
- 20225 **Arthur E. Schulz**, P. O. Box 63, Elizabeth, Ill. U. S. Currency. John Chiaverina.
- 20226 **Frank A. Ruff**, 111 Market St., Johnstown, Pa. U. S. Coins. Robert F. Pruner, William Berry.
- 20227 **Walter L. Kubik**, 1542 W. Wabansia, Chicago 22, Ill. U. S. General. Constantine P. Stamison.

Dr. Plummer, Capt. Cockaday, and Messrs. Austin, Williams and Duffield were reported on the sick list.

Mr. Straus gave a talk on the coins of George V from 1910 to 1936. He mentioned that in 1932 King George personally distributed the Maundy coins, the first time a reigning monarch had done so for about 250 years. Mr. Straus exhibited many other English coins from the 17th century to date.

Mr. Jennings displayed obsolete bank notes of Maryland.

— EARL H. PAUL,
Secretary

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — Our 826th meeting was held on June 16th at the Sheraton Plaza with Pres. deLellis presiding. The following guests were present: Mesdames Came, Frates and Rice, and Messrs. Conn and Schick.

With a wealth of speakers on varied subjects, the evening began with Earl Tuttle's interesting coverage of the Silver Ecus of France from the time of Louis XIII through the Third Republic. Melvin Came discussed his fine collection of Japanese Bean and Cho Gin money from the Anzi and Bunszi Mints. Mr. Frates spoke on his Coin Glass which took about 3000 miles of traveling to collect. Mr. Lowenstam described his acquisitions of Store Cards, some 40 years old, including many from Boston Department Stores. Mr. Rice gave a fine, historical record of the Libertas Americana Medal, conceived and designed by Benjamin Franklin to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Independence. It is considered the most beautiful of the Peace Medals and prized by collectors. Its spirited head of Liberty influenced our mint engravers to imitate it in designing some of our earliest coins. Benjamin Stack showed several different specimens of superb \$50 gold pieces which were a treat to see displayed at one time.

Pres. deLellis spoke on our Society's Library of which he, Messrs. Clapp, Chell-Frost, Pollard and Mrs. Pond are members. With Mr. Pollard back in the Army, Pres. deLellis will house any numismatic books for loan to members. He asked members to donate books for the library, and also for the loan of books for circulation. Our newest book is "The Roman Anniversary Issue."

Exhibits:

Mr. Tuttle: Silver ecus of France from 1651 to 1793. Five franc piece from 1798 to 1871.

Mr. Came: Large collection of Japanese "bean" and Cho Gin money.

Mr. Frates: Coin glass.

Mr. Lowenstam: Boston store cards.

Mr. Rice: Libertas Americana medals in gold, silver and copper. Pattern coins of France and French medals. Italian gold.

Mr. Stack: Collection of \$50 slugs.

— JUNE T. POND,
Secretary

BRONX COIN CLUB — The 226th regular monthly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, June 25th, at the Concourse Plaza Hotel. Vice President Raymond Gallo called the meeting to order and presided over 22 members and 5 guests.

Harry Severin was elected to membership.

Exhibits were placed and explained by the following:

Mr. Clark: 37 ecus and 5 francs of France.

Mr. Girolamo: 300 coins of France, South Africa, Norway and Mexico.

Mr. Feldman: Copper coins of India.

Mr. Gallo: 10 varieties of 1803 to 1807 large cents.

Mr. Kaplan: 8 varieties of half dollars 1837 to 1861, 16 varieties of large cents 1803 to 1807, 1862 half dollar with motto in proof, silver dollar 1800 and 1803 and proof dollar of 1857.

Mr. Kemm: First issue Fractional Currency including specimens.

Mrs. Knobloch: 10 patterns of France 1940 to 1945 including two with portrait of Petain.

Mr. Knobloch: Byzantine gold coins of Constantine VIII, John II and Manuel I.

Mr. Kortjohn: 150 French coins from 1792 to date, including 35 patterns and piedforts, 1951 cent on small planchet.

Mr. Pukall: 15 5-franc pieces and crowns of France from 1728 to 1867 and medal of construction of Eiffel Tower.

Mr. Picker: Large cents of 1803 — N5,12,13,14, 1805 — S267, 1806 — S270, 1807 — S276, and 6 half dollars, 1861 Confederate restrike.

Mr. Rice: Half dollars from 1837 to 1866, 46 French patterns, in aluminum, bronze, gilt, nickel and silver, 8 Notes of India.

Mr. Severin: Russian rubles of Alexander III 1892 and commemorative of Boradino Monument 1839.

Mr. Schwartz: A representative collection of tokens used on military establishments including post exchanges, regimental messes, post canteens, hospital ice plants, N.C.O. Clubs, ships service, warrant officers clubs and P.X.

Mr. Von Sandro: 20 Fractional Currency, 5 large bills of \$1 and \$5, 20 half dollars from 1842 to 1908 and first day cover of Graf Zeppelin flight around the world 1929.

Mr. Trotta: Fractional Currency, 1st issue.

Mr. Wagner: 10 German decorations. The Secretary announced the death of member John Neary. The members and guests then rose for a two-minute silent prayer. Condolence of the club was sent to Mrs. Neary.

As the December meeting will be on Christmas eve, it was suggested to hold this meeting on the third Wednesday if arrangements with the hotel can be made.

— SAUL BELLUS,
Recording Secretary

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB — The 228th regular meeting was held on June 4th, at the Hotel Granada with Morris Klaf presiding and 36 members and 7 guests in attendance.

After a vote duly had it was decided that the 20th anniversary celebration of our organization would be held at the Hotel Margaret, in Brooklyn, on October 1, 1952. The price per ticket will be \$5.50 and members and guests are requested to apply for their reservations as soon as possible.

Messrs. Joseph F. Gagliardo, Victor Melnechuck and Arnold H. Kagan were duly admitted to membership.

Exhibits by members and guests were as follows:

H. S. Bernstein: Three cents nickel 1865 to 1889 inclusive; large cents: 9 varieties of 1800, 1801 and 1802.

H. Bowser: 100 Korun of Czechoslovakia commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Communist Party.

CALENDAR OF FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS

In order that this Calendar be as complete as possible, secretaries of State or Regional Organizations should advise the General Secretary of future meetings which should be included.

American Numismatic Association. 61st annual convention. Hotel Statler, New York City, August 16-20, 1952.

South Dakota Numismatic Society. Semiannual convention, Huron, S. D. September 6, 1952.

Iowa Numismatic Association. Fall convention. Davenport, Iowa, September 27, 28, 1952.

New England Numismatic Association. Boston, Mass. Oct. 11-12, 1952.

Oklahoma-Kansas Numismatic Association. 5th annual convention. Hotel Allis, Wichita, Kansas. October 18-19, 1952.

California State Numismatic Association. Fall convention. Oct. 24-26, 1952. Arrowhead Springs Hotel, San Bernardino, Calif.

Colorado-Wyoming Numismatic Association. First convention. Nov. 8, 1952.

National Coin Week. April 17-23, 1953.

Central States Numismatic Society. May 1-3, 1953. Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association. Annual convention. May 16-17, 1953. Lewis and Clark Hotel. Centralia, Wash.

American Numismatic Association. 62nd annual convention. Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. August 22-26, 1953.

Reports of Club Meetings

SECRETARIES PLEASE NOTE: Reports should be made promptly. Copy must be received by the 7th of the month to insure insertion in the following month's issue. As a usual thing a copy of the minutes is sent in, and almost invariably a number of items of local concern only must be cancelled. The justification for publishing these accounts lies in the numismatic information — and encouragement — to be derived by collectors generally, regardless of location. On this basis we feel it advisable to revise and condense, and, incidentally, the by-product of this course is conservation of valuable space.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB — The 401st meeting was held on May 15th at the Henry Grady Hotel, with a total of 17 members and 7 visitors, with Edwin Morgan officiating.

Paul Johnson gave a talk on paper currency in which he stated that the \$5 bill is the only confederate money worth more than face value. He displayed a split \$1 bill. He told the story of the origin of the name "Dixie" as applied to the South. It seems that the term came from the French word for "ten" (Dix) which appeared on ten dollar notes of the Canal Bank of New Orleans prior to the war between the states. These notes were of much more stable value than other bank notes of the time, hence their popularity.

Among other currency displayed was the bill with the picture of the famous sweet potato dinner.

— BEVERLY BROWN,
Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB — Meeting held June 5, with President Smyth in the Chair and 23 attending.

Mr. Smyth gave a talk on U. S. silver dollars and displayed three of 1797, one each of 1798 and 1799. He advanced the theory that the issue of silver dollars was discontinued in 1804 because of the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. The Louisiana Purchase of 1803 was another theory suggested.

Mr. Straus also spoke on silver dollars and exhibited 1794, 1795 (8), 1796 (5), 1797 (5), 1798 (10), 1799 (12), 1800 (8), 1801 (3), 1802 (3), 1803 (4), and a copper restrike of the 1804 dollar. He pointed out that there were 84 different obverse die varieties and at least 75 different die varieties on our dollars issued between 1794 and 1803 and various other combinations to produce no less than 114 separate and distinct varieties.

Mr. Edelstein, our guest from New York, exhibited six \$1 bills without seal or signature, U. S. commemorative gold set, private gold coins, and other miscellaneous items.

Dr. Edward Plummer displayed 15 thalers of Saxony (Albertine Line) of the 16th and 17th centuries.

— EARL H. PAUL,
Secretary

BALTIMORE COIN CLUB — The June 17th meeting was attended by 19 with Joseph P. Smyth presiding.

President Smyth urged the younger and new members to participate in our monthly displays.

Mr. Heiserman suggested that a letter be sent to Stuart Mosher, asking why our minutes are not published in *The Numismatist*. He stated that when he was secretary we always had a large publicizing of our minutes.

Joseph M. Luiacona was elected to membership.

mismatic Society was held at the Neil House on June 9th. After a description of the fine displays and a short business session, the meeting was adjourned.

— FRANK BUFFINGTON,
Secretary

DAYTON COIN CLUB — The 137th meeting was held May 10 at the home of President U. C. Thobe. The meeting was called to order by Vice President H. C. Banner with 22 members and guests in attendance.

The regular business meeting included discussion of displays made during National Coin Week and plans for a greater display next year. Although we did not enter competition this year, it is the aim of the Dayton Coin Club to bring to Dayton some of those prizes in 1953. Membership directories were distributed to members present. Plans were discussed for future participation in conventions of the Ohio State Numismatic Society and the Central States Numismatic Society.

C. B. Lott displayed some choice gold coins from a recently acquired collection.

Our President Mr. Thobe was acting as chief chef, cooking up a few hundred smelt he caught in Michigan. The aroma of fish frying had its effect on hastening a motion for adjournment of the business meeting. Or maybe it just seemed that way to the secretary for he sure liked those smelt.

— HOWARD L. DeHART,
Secretary

EVERGREEN COIN CLUB — The fourth regular meeting was called to order at 8:30 p.m., June 19, by President Hedmark at the Borst Park Community House, with seventeen persons present. He turned the meeting over to Robert Kennicott, Junior President, who conducted the business and introduced Mrs. D. Dee De Nise, ANA librarian, who was guest speaker. Mrs. De Nise talked entertainingly about various books available to ANA members through the library.

Each exhibitor told a little about his display, and a successful auction was held. Coffee and doughnuts were served by the Ben Williamses.

Exhibits:

Mrs. De Nise: Story of the Connecticut Commemorative Half-Dollar and the reason for the Charter Oak. Several crowns from South Africa and Mexico and some books from the ANA library.

Mr. Hedmark: Medal for discovery of Gold in West, 1914 2 Franc piece 1898 set with 4 chip diamonds.

Mr. Petersen: Uncirculated 1873 3-cent piece, 1909S cent, 2 real pieces of Guatemala and Mexico.

Frank Petersen: Small copper and nickel coins of the world.

Karen Petersen: 50 Centavo piece of the Philippines with MacArthur's head and inscription "Defender and Liberator of the Philippines."

Mr. Kendrick: Arrow Points, one of the first mediums of exchange in America.

Jim Todd: 1951 Festival of Britain Crown, Wooden Pine Tree Shilling, and set of Japanese currency for U. S.

Mr. Williams: Various States Sales Tax in paper, silver, bronze, brass, aluminum and plastic.

— HAVEN PETERSEN,
Secretary

HAWTHORNE COIN CLUB — Our regular monthly meeting was held Friday, June 6, at the Hawthorne Plant of the

Western Electric Company, Cicero, Illinois with 38 members in attendance. This being the halfway mark for 1952 a resume of the years' accomplishments and plans for the balance of the year were given by President G. W. Pirrong. Attendance for a ten month year (no meetings are held in July and August) was 346 as compared to 289 for the previous year. Membership increased from 118 to 141. Messrs. Glenn B. Smedley and Clyde Grimm of the Chicago Coin Club were guest speakers at our February and April meetings. Slides furnished by the Visual Education Committee of the ANA were shown at our January, March and May meetings and on each occasion one of our members served as narrator and gave interesting and instructive comments on each slide. The Trading Post did a brisk business and in addition from 40 to 50 lots were sold at auction at each meeting.

The June meeting was the occasion for our annual members exhibit. This is a sort of preview of our participation in the Annual Hobby Show held each fall in which all the clubs comprising the Hawthorne Club participate (viz, Stamp, Art, Camera, Science, etc.). Interest was high and the exhibits of very high class. Place awards were as follows:

1. Misc. Type of U. S. Coins, J. Gore.
2. Odd and Curious Money, G. Formella.
3. Some Numismatic Firsts, D. Shepard.
4. Misc. U. S. Gold, F. Kratochvil.
5. Mexican Coins, E. Valach.
6. Comparative U. S. and Foreign Coins, J. Wurblia.
7. A Story in Paper, H. Mareska.
8. Foreign Coins and Currency, S. Spofford.

The fall program will consist of showing of additional ANA slides, guest speakers, exhibits, auctions and anything else the officers can conjure up to interest the members.

— H. M. MARESKA,
Secretary

LEHIGH VALLEY COIN CLUB — The 140th meeting was held at the Moravian Church, Easton, Pa., May 15, with 47 members and guests present. The meeting was called to order by the Vice President C. Bossard.

The deaths of A. O. Ashman, Palmerston, Pa., and Abner Boyer, Slatington, Pa., were read and the members stood for a minute of silence in reverence to their memory.

Three applications were received for membership.

There will be no meetings during July and August.

— K. LOBB,
Secretary

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB — Held its 279th meeting June 6th at Forrester's Hall, 1329 S. Hope Street, Los Angeles. The speaker, Michael P. Carey, spoke in the vein of his new book, *The Emperors of Rome*, explaining that this series was the most voluminous of all fields of coin collection. He further pointed out that it was also the field least likely to provide large returns in terms of money but was sure to yield rich returns of pleasure and interest to the specialist.

Mr. Carey is a gold medal holder for membership in the ANA and has added greatly to the pleasure of collecting the Romans by writing his book.

V. Clain-Stefanelli: Didrachm of Syracuse; bronze coin of Smyrna showing hand with "caestus"; bracteata from Ravensburg and Donanworth struck by Frederick II.

A. A. Feldman: Gold cob of Lima, Peru, 1717.

A. E. Fine: Pillar dollar 1752; Testone by Leonardo D'Vinci with head on both sides.

R. Gallo: 12 varieties of large cents 1800, 1801 and 1802.

Rev. F. H. Hutchins: 32 varieties of large cents 1800-1802; set of 24 nickel three-cent pieces; British Festival set and 13 miscellaneous British copper and silver pieces; 4 small Roman copper pieces.

Mrs. C. Hutt: Treasury warrants of Texas 1862 for \$10, \$5, \$2.50 and \$1; paper money (phony): 100 Texas bucks; 4 colonial cents; coins and medals showing married couples; various Roman bronzes.

W. O. Hutt: Bronze coins of L. C. Piso circa 88 B.C. Domitian 51-96 A.D.; 10 Roman bronzes; 2 Roman bronzes with C/S; 2 Greek Bronze with C/S.

E. Janis: Three-cent nickels 1865-1880 in proof and unc.; large cents 1800-1802 eleven varieties; 2 freak Lincoln cents, one large and one small planchet; freak 1919 Mercury dime; 1795-L.E. hyphenated date half cent; 1803 Kettle \$5 piece.

F. M. Jenkins: Mexico: \$2.50 pesos gold 1944; British sovereign 1890; Greenland 25 ore 1926 unc.; British proof set 1951.

A. H. Kagan: American trade dollars.

M. Kortjohn: 35 half crowns of England 1551 through 1951; 5 and 10 kroner coins in aluminum dated 1932 of Thule, Cape York, Greenland.

J. F. Maley: Texas "buck"; 20 Siamese gambling tokens; Spain 5 pesetas 1949; Hudson Daaldee Neustadt medal 700th anniversary; Victoria 60th comm. medal; Death medal Wilhelm Prussia 1888.

S. J. Melnick: France: 35 coins in silver and copper 1196 to 1871.

I. Mertik: Greenland: 1 krone to 25 ore regular issue and 10 Kroner to 10 ore Ivigut issue; Indonesia: 25 sen 1952.

Col. M. S. Newton: Sesquicentennial medallion of the U. S. Military Academy West Point, N. Y.

V. Nicoletti: Great Britain: 2 and 1 pence 1797; Geo. II 6 pence and shilling; Geo. III shilling; William IV shilling; Geo. V. crown 1935 and Geo. VI crown 1937.

M. M. Salton: Roman denarii from the coin hoard of Camenica.

O. L. Susskind: England: 6 pence Elizabeth, Farthing Chas II, 4 pence James I, 4 pence Wm. and Mary, ½ pence Wm. and Mary and farthing, ½ pence and 3 pence of Wm. III, 6 pence of Anne, ½ pence of Geo. I and cartwheel of Geo. III.

H. Tobias: Three cent nickel proofs 1872, 1873, 1877 and 1878.

E. Voigt: Great Britain: 1950 and 1951 proof sets and 1804 Bank of England dollar; Medals 1781 "Libertas Americana," 1782 Holland receives John Adams as U. S. envoy, 1821 Sir Walter Scott, Bard; U. S. three cent nickel series.

A. A. Wise: Three cent nickel 1865 to 1889 in proof; Great Britain: sovereigns complete from Geo. II to Geo. V.

B. Wishy: Maria Theresa dollar in proof.

— IRVING MERTIK,
Acting Secretary

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — The 490th meeting was held June 2nd at the Hotel Touraine, President DiBello presiding, with twelve mem-

bers and four visitors present. The visitors were Messrs. James Foley, Walter Kirk, and James Rowe of Buffalo and Joseph English of East Aurora.

Howard Myers gave an interesting report on the Syracuse convention at which several Buffalo members were present.

The high light of the evening was the talk by past President Paul Williams on the subject "Romance of Ancient Coins." His particular interest is in the series from about 600 B.C. to about 400 A.D., a thousand years in which flourished the Greek and Roman eras. Mr. Williams showed coins of this series from the early crude Greek through their masterpieces of artistic design, the Roman early attempts at copying and their later nicer pieces, the decline of design and metal and some Paduan copies of the Italian Renaissance. Coins shown of every type such as family, occupation, commemoration and political in bronze, silver and gold were too many to list. A few particular ones were denarii and tetradrachms of Brutus, Mark Antony, Cleopatra and Alexander Bala. Some of the ancient cities represented were Ainos, Pergamum, Syracuse and Athens.

Mr. Williams then answered questions from the floor and demonstrated his wide knowledge of history and coinage of this period.

James Rowe was accepted and welcomed as a new member.

— F. J. HERRICK,
Secretary

CINCINNATI NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — Meeting held May 9, at the Hotel Metropole with President Lewis in the chair and 17 attending.

Elmer Lee Harris was elected a member.

The joint convention of the Central States and Ohio State Numismatic Societies was considered a very successful affair and comments from Captain Dodson and Carl Schwab were read.

Dr. R. E. Howard gave a very fine numismatic talk supplemented with slides; his subject "Types and Varieties" of U. S. Silver Dollars was very instructive and covered details about our largest silver coin new to most of the members.

Displays:

Howard: U. S. Silver Dollars.

Chisman: 1928 \$2.50 Gold.

Brown: Heath's Pocket Counterfeit Detector.

Rogers: Half Scudo Gold, 1854 Gold Dollar, 1921 Alabama Commemorative Half Dollar.

Mitchell: Silver Dollars 1795 through 1803.

Lazar: Antoninus Pius, Silver.

Parvin: 1901 and 1952 Proof Sets.

— GEORGE D. PARVIN,
Secretary

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 244th meeting of the Society met at the Neil House, May 12. After description of the fine displays and a short business session the meeting was adjourned.

The Society had a dinner party May 23 at Balcony Hall. After a very fine dinner everyone retired to the display room where they viewed some excellent displays.

— FRANK BUFFINGTON,
Secretary

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY — The 245th meeting of the Columbus Nu-

C. D. Smith: Pamphlet "Early New York Tokens" by Charles I. Bushnell, 1859.

Aaron R. Feldman: Papal medal Pope Nicholas V, 1447; Parma 1815 5 lire.

Linde J. Bernstein: Austria: 100 shilling proof; Greece: 20 drachma 1884; Guatemala: 1 real, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 centavo and $\frac{1}{4}$ quetzal.

R. Gallo: Cents 1801 N4, Sheldon 218, 1802 N5 Sheldon 229; Coins of Syracuse 317-216 B.C.

W. C. Blaisdell: Twelve large cent proofs: 1841 N1, 1823/22 N1, 1845 N14, 1846 N4, 1847 N1, 1848 N19, 1850 N11, 1854 N12, 1855 N10, 1856 N5, 1857 N3, N5; \$1 gold 1854-D uncirculated.

Vernon Brown: Syria: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 pound, 1950 gold; Libya: 1, 2, 5 millimes, 1, 2 piastres 1952; Germany 5 DM 1951.

Jos. F. Maley: Hendrik Hudson Daalder 1609-1909; 5 pesetas 1949 Franco, Spain.

Dr. Clain-Stefanelli gave a very interesting talk on the coinage of Syracuse from about 500-200 B.C. and illustrated it with slides of coins in silver and bronze.

— VERNON L. BROWN,
Secretary pro tem

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

The regular meeting was called to order by Melvin Fox, president at the Benson Hotel, April 12, with 18 members and guests present.

We were fortunate in having Chris Petersen from Chehalis, Washington, president of the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association and Art Hedmark from Centralia, Washington, president of the Evergreen Coin Club as guests.

Art Hedmark told us how the Evergreen Coin Club began and of their junior officers and members, made up of youngsters in conjunction with the older group, who are taking a big interest in numismatics.

John Slusher read a letter from the W. A. Thompsons who are now stationed in Manila. The Thompsons sent three medals to be displayed at the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association Convention, and also expressed their wishes for a very successful convention.

Ethel Fox read from a letter from the W. A. Thompsons in which they mentioned that Jimmy Young, our last year's president, and his friend had visited with them in Manila and stopped over for a couple of days before continuing their trip around the world. They spent the time sightseeing and giving them first hand news of our club and the members.

Displays.

Minnie Nelson: Festival of Britain coins in plastic holder.

Jimmy Padden: Old Japanese coins.

John Slusher: Dr. Thompson's Medals consisting of Philippine Numismatic and Antiquarian Society membership medal, 55th anniversary medal of Dr. Jose Rizal — one struck by the society, Golden Jubilee of the Philippine educational system.

— MRS M. J. FOX,
Secretary

OREGON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

Meeting was called to order by Melvin Fox, president, in the Sun Room of the Benson Hotel June 9, with 21 members and guests present.

One of our guests, Christian Petersen from Chehalis, Washington, who is president of the Pacific Northwest Numis-

matic Association thanked the members who were on committees during the convention at Centralia, Washington. Mr. Petersen was given a round of applause for all his work in making the convention a great success.

S. L. Burnaugh was given a round of applause, he being the only Oregon member to bring home a ribbon for his extensive display of U. S. coins.

We were fortunate to have with us Dr. Milligan from Brea, California who is a member of the Orange County Coin Club. Dr. Milligan told us something of their club and gave us a very interesting talk pertaining to the old Dahlonaga, Georgia Mint, and of his visit to the old water wheel mill that furnished the power for the mint.

John Townsley gave a short drama entitled "Boy Gets a Letter from His Grandmaw" which pertained to the boy receiving some of his grandfather's coin collection.

Exhibits:

Wm. Worth: Commemorative silver including Isabella quarter of 1893 and Lafayette dollar of 1900.

W. W. Conger: Maximilian thaler 1479 Marriage crown of Max 1st and Mary of Burgundy. Mr. Conger states that he has never heard of one before that has been dated before 1500, Seige crowns of Campen 1578 and 1672, Danzig crown of John Casimir 1650, Crown Bohemia Matthias 2nd 1614, Eggenberg John Ulrich 1629, Brunswick Luneberg-Wildman crown 1690.

S. L. Burnaugh: Complete set of Mercury dimes.

George McLarty: Issue 1865 of the "Lazy Two" two dollar bill.

Leo Juodeika: Coins of the Roman Empire, copper and low grade of silver dated 258 to 337 A.D.

Minnie Nelson: 29 old halves dating from 1805 to 1839, several seated Liberty head and 18 standing Liberty, Franklin halves.

Jimmy Padden: Gold coins, \$1 to \$20. At least one coin from every U. S. mint.

Lloyd L. Ruff: Prussia William 2nd 20 Mark.

Felix Baranovich: Gold coins including St. Gaudens Roman Numerals, \$20.00 Kelloggs and Company 1854, \$5 of 1813 and 1895, Eagles of 1797 and 1908.

— MRS. M. J. FOX,
Secretary

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—

The 435th meeting was held in the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, May 28 with 27 members and 8 guests present. President Jack Hecht presiding.

Dr. Andrew G. Clarke with a self-imposed time limit gave an interesting and informative talk on the coins of Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth of Britain, greatly amplifying his historical anecdotes published in our last bulletin. His remarks were supplemented by a number of coins of the period from his own collection and that of Erich Werling. Cmdr. H. F. Bowker presented the Society's Library with a copy of the brochure entitled "A Short Numismatic History of King Charles the First, 1625-1647" by Mr. Ormand E. C. Theobald of Birmingham, England.

Mrs. H. F. Bowker was elected to active membership.

All members with displays of exhibition made short talks descriptive of their exhibits.

Coin Displays:

Jack Hecht: Complete set of U. S. Half Cents.

Besides the usual auction, which was ably handled by both Adolph Larson and George Bennett, the displays and short business session comprised the meeting.

Displays included a rare bronze from Mr. Carey's collection; a large assortment of U. S. coins in plastic holders by Joe Block; and a varied selection of Romans from the concave nomisma of Byzantine times, through the bronze and silver regular issues of Rome from 3rd bronzes to cistophorii, this latter was from Bill Koonce's collection as was a display of coin scales and balances from Charles' period in England to a general European set of the 19th century. Also of interest was a Vatican set including the 100 lire piece, and several religious medals.

— WILLIAM D. KOONCE,
Secretary

MILWAUKEE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The 213th meeting was called to order at the Red Arrow Club on June 20th 1952 by President Neltzke with 14 members and 7 guests present.

Mr. Culver reported that bronze material will be available for the club medal.

Mr. Marsh reported that no better quarters for the club meeting has been found.

Welcome guests from Chicago were then introduced. They were Mr. and Mrs. O. Bebee, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Green. Visitors from Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ambelang and son Robert were also welcome guests.

Exhibits by:

Mr. Green: A sheet of 4 ten dollar notes of 1882; a sheet of 4 five dollar notes of 1882.

Mr. Bebee: A \$1000 note, a \$20 note with a \$10 rev.; a \$10 note with a \$5 rev.; an 1870 \$5 note and a set of small commemorative gold coins.

— L. A. McQUIN,
Secretary

MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The 147th and last regular meeting of the 1951-52 season was held at the Hotel Kings-Way, St. Louis, Mo., on June 9, and was called to order by President Launsberry at 8:15 p.m. Twenty-eight members and three guests were in attendance.

A list of names for officers of the society for the ensuing year was submitted by the nominating committee. There being no nominations from the floor, the secretary, as requested, cast a vote for the society. Members elected were: Joseph J. Smith, president; A. Paul Davis, vice-president; and W. G. Arnold, secretary-treasurer. J. A. Berkel, Allen Bollmier and Sam Jaromack were elected to the board of governors.

President Smith extended a cordial invitation to all ANA members and to all coin collectors to attend meetings of the above mentioned society while visiting in the city of St. Louis.

— W. G. ARNOLD,
Sec'y-Treas.

NEW HAVEN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— Regular monthly meeting was held May 26th with 22 present.

ANA slides set No. 1 "American Colonials" were shown and the commentary read by M. H. Dewell, assisted by Norman Bryant who had many exhibits of the coins and bills shown on these slides.

Four new members were voted in.

Fifteen members had exhibits, many of which were of Colonial items.

— WALTER P. JOHNSON,
Secretary

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

— The 222nd regular meeting was held at the Military Park Hotel on June 11, 1952. President Harry Mathews presided. Eleven attended.

Mr. Dillistin gave a very interesting talk on his trip to countries in the southern part of Europe, describing the excavations of ancient ruins and the inflation currency of Greece.

The members of the club were treated to a surprise entertainment by Mr. Mershon's nieces, Mary and Jeannie. The former played the accordion and the latter played the violin and sang. Turkey in the Straw, Tennessee Waltz and My Happiness were the three numbers rendered. The members of the club showed their appreciation by the ovation given the girls.

The topic of the evening: Coins of countries commencing with the letter "M" and United States dimes.

Exhibits.

H. C. Mathews: Mexico, different types of 8 Reales. Also, German commemoratives from 1928 to 1933.

J. J. Over: Mexico, different types of 8 Reales and Pesos.

W. H. Dillistin: Thirty pieces of Greek paper money mainly used during the German occupation from 1940 to 1944. Denominations 50 lepta (½ drachma) to 10 billion drachmas.

J. Ward: Complete set of Mercury dimes, including the 1942 overdate.

W. C. Blaisdell: Oldest piece of paper money, Chinese one Kwan; full sheet of \$5. Chittenden-Spinner 1862 notes full sheet National \$5. Chase National No. 1 notes Levies 1929 and 1854 D uncirculated gold dollar.

J. F. Thatcher: Twenty different copper and silver coins of Mexico, and Barber dimes and complete sets of Mercury and Roosevelt dimes.

— A. H. MERSHON,
Secretary

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB

— The 522nd meeting was held on Friday evening, June 13, President Martin F. Kortjohn, presiding. Vernon Brown acted as secretary pro tem in the absence of Mr. Erlanger who is still in Tokyo. There were eighteen members and four guests present.

Exhibits were made by the following:

Henry Grunthal: Mecklenburg-Gustrow, Gustav Adolph Taler 1680.

H. C. Mathews: Pattern Half Dollar AW 292-295, 296-297-1134.

Harold Bareford: Some English gold types from Edward III to Chas. II.

L. Kusterer: Greece, two tetradrachms of Athens.

A. P. Rasmussen: Proofs of some Canadian bank notes and British-American Bank Company advertisements.

M. F. Kortjohn: Twenty-nine 6 pence of England, 1564 to 1951, all different types; two scarce coins of Syracuse.

Dr. V. Clain-Stefanelli: Sixty-eight coins of Syracuse; Spaziani-Testa's catalogue of Papal Crowns.

W. H. Arthur: Ten shilling legal tender note, issued as emergency money under authority by Act of Parliament in August 1914 because of war.

Oliver E. Futter: 1792 Washington 50c in copper, thin planchet ornamented edge, circles and squares; 1652 pine tree shilling, Crosby 21; 1795 Washington, North Wales token.

Robert Illing: Various Spanish silver coins from A.D. 1200 to 1400 and 18th century "Pieces of Eight" of Bolivia and Mexico.

Lesley Lodge: Complete set of unc. U. S. Peace Dollars.

E. A. Parker: Gold set of Czechoslovakia. 1854 and 1855 Kellogg \$20 gold pieces. Set of Liberty Head 2½ Dollar gold.

David Redfield: Crown of Edward VI 1552 the first dated English coin.

Erich Werling: About 30 large double, triple and larger crowns and many other thick and heavy coins. Several coins of Cromwell and the British Commonwealth.

— EDWARD FOGLER,
Secretary

PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB—The 204th regular meeting was called to order at 8:00 p.m. by President Ferris in The Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, June 17, with 38 members and guests attending.

The meeting began with a super auction consisting of 100 lots on a printed bid sheet under the direction of Frank B. Parks, Jr., assisted by Joseph A. Byers, Hance Jacquet, and Alexander Kapitk.

J. H. Swarr, 1445 Huntington Road, Abington, Pa., was voted into club membership.

President Ferris announced that our club won second prize during the past National Coin Week.

It was agreed on motion that our President Robert T. Ferris be the club's representative to the ANA convention in New York City with expenses paid.

The president called for a show of hands for those who wished to continue the meetings during July and August and the response was unanimous in favor of the meetings.

Ernst Kraus exhibited a 1951 five mark coin of western Germany.

— ARTHUR SIPE,
Secretary

PIKES PEAK COIN CLUB—The June meeting was attended by seven members and two guests, with considerable discussion centering on the formation of a state or regional group.

Three displays included the following: First, a series of coins showing results of different methods of cleaning and toning of specimens. Second, a display of foreign coins displayed on a map of Mexico and Central America, showing location of countries as well as early Spanish mints. Third, a showing of coins of Korea, China and Japan recently received from our member "Bob" Wolz, now sojourning in Japan.

Colorado Springs is looking forward to entertaining the National convention of the Vecturists' Association in this city August 2 and 3. Another member, Rosario Mangano, has departed for a year in Greenland.

— C. S. YOWELL,
Secretary

RACINE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The 170th regular meeting was held May 8, at the Racine YMCA, with President Roy Miller presiding and with 15 members present. A communication to R. S. Yeoman from Henry Schuhmacher, chairman of the Pine Tree Shilling Tercentenary Commemorative Coin committee, was read, to the effect that prospects are dim for having the hoped-for coin struck.

Treasurer Rudy Kaisler reported on the financial results of our annual banquet, which was a success. Ed Gengler received a vote of thanks for donating the awards made at the banquet, which were distributed as follows: trophy for best display, R. S. Yeoman; first prize, Louis Wilczynski; second, Roy Miller; third, Rudy Kaisler; honorable mention, M. Vernon Sheldon and Don Kiefer; junior award, Lincoln Higgle, Jr.

J. V. MacDermott and Dick Yeoman reported on the Central States convention held in Cincinnati. Both agreed that this convention is second only to the national. Members of the Racine club who displayed were Mr. Yeoman, who took first in the non-U. S. division; Mr. MacDermott, third in the U. S. division; and Ed Gengler.

Exhibits:

Ed Gengler: A set of ancient and very interesting coins, medals, and amulets from China and Korea, 21 pieces in all, including the Korean horseman piece; two Chinese zodiac coins, rare; and a very rare Chinese wheel coin, with cogs on the edge.

Roy Miller: 5 and 3 marks pieces of Prussia, Wurttemberg, and Germany, and a gold five roubles piece of Russia, 1899.

J. V. MacDermott: A proof set of 3 pieces of Peruvian gold, 1951.

Ken Wheeler: A pair of 1937D 3-legged Buffalo nickels picked out of circulation.

The 171st meeting was called to order in the usual place June 12, by President Roy Miller. Eighteen members and one guest were present. R. S. Yeoman reported on the impressions of numismatic activity he received during his recent trip through the South. It was decided to write to the British Royal Mint in reference to the possible striking of a coronation set in 1953. Discussion of a club picnic this summer was tabled until the next meeting.

Exhibits:

Lincoln Higgle, Jr.: A type set of Canadian dimes; a 1901 \$5 gold piece; one Gulden of Wurttemberg 1838; uncirculated Indian cents of 1892 and 1893; 5 francs of Napoleon, 1811; and a variety of the 1853 large cent.

J. V. MacDermott: A set of Mexican gold pieces and a 1951 set of Peruvian gold.

Dick Yeoman: A pair of tiny silver coins of Queen Victoria with a silver case, unattributed.

Ed Gengler: Several Chinese pieces; handmade nails used as money in colonial times; Eskimo lead "coins" resembling sinkers, used as barter money; tokens from the Northern Sawmill Company of Sagola, Michigan and the Goodman Lumber Co., of Goodman, Wisconsin.

— ALBERT L. HALL,
Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—The 887th regular meeting was held June 3, 1952, with 41 present.

The program of the evening was composed of a panel of John Pittman as Moderator, Arnold Pittenger, Howard Osterman, Eddie Cox and H. S. Thomas. These gentlemen made up the answer board of the Open Forum. A variety of questions was asked the group during the half hour session. The questions and answers were interesting and informative and it was decided that more of this type of meeting should be held.

The group was given a vote of thanks for its efforts.

Exhibits were:

James McGowan: A bag of Cowrie Shells. \$2½ Gold U.S., 1912 and 1914 D unc.

George Bauer: 19 staters and their subdivisions of Aegina, 620 to 300 B.C.

John J. Pittman: Denmark, 1951 Proof Set. France 1690 ½ Ecu. Fine. 1716 1 Ecu. Unc. U.S. Gold \$20. 1928 Unc. and \$5 1900 S Unc. U.S. 1792 Half Disme. Unc. 1794 Half Dime. Unc. 1802 Half Dime. Very Fine. 1805 Half Dime. Unc.

Herbert VandenBrul: 10 Coins of Native Indian States and Pakistan, both 19th and 20th Century.

—HOWARD F. OSTERMAN,
Secretary

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION — The 888th regular meeting was held June 17, with 27 present.

The following officers were installed by George J. Bauer for the coming year: President, Arnim B. Judd; vice president, William A. Elston, Jr.; secretary, Howard F. Osterman; treasurer, James I. McGowan; curator, Floyd B. Newell; librarian, Dr. John M. MacMillan.

The program of the evening consisted of a talk given by the retiring president and the new president. Norman F. Prince, the retiring president reviewed the work and progress of the Rochester Numismatic Association during the past year. The incoming president outlined some of the things that he wishes to accomplish during the coming year.

Exhibits were:

George J. Bauer: 3 Silver coins of Augustus Caesar, sometimes called cis-tophori. Fine Portrait Coins.

James McGowan: Two catalogs of Stack's Sale of June 27 and 28.

—HOWARD F. OSTERMAN,
Secretary

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB — The 48th meeting held June 17, at the San Bernardino Chamber of Commerce Office. There were 19 members present.

The main feature of the meeting was a donation auction of coins to increase our treasury for the coming California State Numismatic Association convention to be held here October 24, 25, and 26. It was very successful, netting the club over fifty dollars.

—BRYAN O. BURKE, JR.,
Recording Secretary

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY COIN CLUB — Met on May 29, with W. L. Wenger presiding. The members decided to have name pins made to be worn at meetings. Also, a Registry is to be kept so as to get acquainted with visitors.

F. M. Lewis suggested our club write in asking that the silver dollar be included in the next proof sets. Wm. Koonce spoke on a most interesting subject — The Hessian Coins used during our American Revolutionary War. He had a very nice exhibit of the coins and medals of the time with which to illustrate. Attendance was 43 members and guests.

At the June 26 meeting 40 collectors met. A question and answer forum was enjoyed by all. Mr. Koonce exhibited a set of Greek coins and an Irish set of Animal coins in case.

—MRS. EDWARD T. CASE,
Secretary

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB

The third regular meeting was called to order at 8 p.m., June 18, by Vice President Sam J. Kabealo, at Brother-ton's Farm House, with 12 members and guests present.

Funds were approved and application signed for membership, of the club, into the American Numismatic Association.

The guest speaker, Kenneth Lee, gave a very interesting lecture on California gold. He also displayed a tray of California gold containing specimens of a total of 91 varieties. This was composed of gold quarters round Indian head with die variations in detail number of stars, etc. Similar illustrations in other denominations from octagon quarters through halves and dollars. Mr. Lee treated the subject extensively pointing out methods of determining genuine and souvenir pieces as well as calling attention to several counterfeit coins he had to display.

At a special meeting of the board of Governors, the club's president tendered his resignation because of a new position he has taken which will require long absences from home. The new president is Sam J. Kabealo.

Future meetings of the club will be held at 2216 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, California.

—I. NEWTON SANDERS,
Corresponding Secretary

SCRANTON NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Our 27th meeting was held at the Central YMCA Thursday, May 15th, with 24 present. President Bob Butler presided. A letter was read from the Lehigh Valley Coin Club regarding their meeting of Pennsylvania Coin Clubs at Allentown, Pa. It was decided to make arrangements for a good will committee to attend their meeting. Col. Moss will be our principal speaker there. It was also decided that when any of our active members move away from our jurisdiction that they be carried without dues as Honorary Members until or if they return here.

Two new members, Mrs. Ann E. Velon and Mrs. Kathryn Pace were accepted.

This was the second meeting held at the YMCA since we moved our headquarters from the Everhart Museum, and changed our meeting nights from the first Monday in each month to the third Thursday of the month.

Coins were displayed by H. E. Bleeker, Lee Kimble, Messrs. Strenetchky, Letterle, Bingham, Delvichio, Vannam, Mahon and Hamborsky.

—JAMES GILMARTIN,
Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB — The 188th meeting was held at the Frye Hotel on May 29, with 19 members and six guests present. Donald C. LaFlam, Robert W. O'Brien and Wm. J. Heintz were admitted to membership. First reading was given by the publications of Arnold E. Knudson, D. B. Turnbull and M. L. Graham.

Much of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the recent Pacific Coast Numismatic Association convention. Chris Petersen, P.N.N.A. president (re elected), reported that the association cleared a substantial amount on the convention, leaving the treasury with a considerably increased balance. The general tenor of the comments of our club members on the convention was very favorable, the principal suggestion for the future being that additional effort be made to bring about the show-

ing of exhibits by a greater percentage of those attending. This was recognized by those making the suggestion to be something in the way of a self-criticism. Several persons who did not exhibit this year indicated an intention to prepare displays for the next convention.

At the close of the discussion, the meeting adjourned to an auction.

Exhibits:

Stephen Bibler: Canada 5c silver, complete, 1858 through 1921 (the 1921 un-circulated).

A. Craig Dermond: Oak Tree shilling and two pence.

Ed Flieder, Sr.: U. S. dime 1945, thick planchet, no milling.

Ben Gorlick: 3 silver 5-mark pieces, Germany; Balboa 1941, Panama.

Gene De Nise: 1952 crown, South Africa.

Ray Pelton: Sol (Peru) counter-stamped for Guatemala.

Chris Petersen: Photographs of 1952 P.N.N.A. convention.

Bert Wagner: Crown, 1951 Festival of Britain.

— DAVID GRAHAM,
Secretary

SEATTLE COIN CLUB—The 189th meeting was held at the Frye Hotel on June 26, with 22 members and five guests present. Three persons were accepted into membership, and three new applications were given their first reading.

Steve Bibler reported on current auctions, particularly mentioning the illustrated catalogues of Stack's sales.

The committee for action on a new commemorative half-dollar reported a much wider basis of interest for a coin commemorating the centennial of Washington Territory, which will be celebrated in 1953. David Graham, presiding in the absence of President Christenson, introduced James A. Wehn and requested that he outline to the club the reactions which he had thus far encountered. Mr. Wehn gave a concise and encouraging account of the approval with which the proposal had been greeted by the officials in Olympia to whom he had talked. These parties were extremely receptive to the idea of such a coin and to the opportunity to participate in bringing it about. The club authorized the board to proceed in cooperation with these officials.

After viewing the exhibits, which were diversified, but included "U. S. and Canadian Dollars" as a theme, the members participated in a lively auction.

Exhibits:

Steve Bibler: U. S. Dollar bills of 1862 (2), 1890, 1891; split dollar bill.

Lola Cliffe: Display of Canada 5c pieces.

Gene De Nise: Six Canadian silver dollars.

A. Craig Dermond: Large-size dollar bills; type set, Canada and U. S. silver dollars.

Ed Flieder: Type set of U. S. commemorative half-dollars.

Ben Gorlick: Five World's Fair medals; U. S. dollar, 1799; locket made from U. S. trade dollar.

David Graham: Various foreign coins, including broad double thaler of Sax-Gotha, John Casimir, 1626.

Wm. J. Heintz: Display of U. S. type coins.

Bert Wagner: Type set of U. S. silver dollars.

— DAVID GRAHAM,
Secretary

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Regular meeting held June 20, with 19 attending and Raymond Williamson presiding.

A report from the National Coin Week Committee was read.

Paul C. Livingston volunteered to speak on Colonial Paper Money at the September meeting.

James Cassidy invited the club to his camp on Skaneateles Lake for our annual summer picnic. The date will be announced later.

The President expressed the sympathy of the Club to Secretary Gibbs, whose father passed away on May 26.

Several A.N.A. members started a lengthy discussion on the problem of why *The Numismatist* comes so late in the Syracuse area. No ultimate conclusion was reached.

The program of the evening consisted of Slide Set No. 1, "Colonial Coins and Currency," from the A.N.A. Visual Education Committee.

— BRUCE R. GIBBS,
Secretary

WICHITA COIN CLUB—President Fred Cooley opened the meeting which was very brief, owing to the program that was to follow, and as no business was brought up, Lewis Reagan of Wichita and Floyd Hazelwood of Salina, gave a report on their trip to Tulsa and Oklahoma City, Okla., and also Denver in connection with the coming convention here in Wichita this coming October. Mr. Reagan made one announcement that the A.N.A. Convention for 1954 was being planned for Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Helfrich, a world traveler and a wonderful speaker, brought two hours of the showing of colored slides, taken on his travels into the far distant countries. Showing the people, ways of living, working, their recreation, manners, and in most places the hospitality was the best. Some countries showed them to be as modern as we are, others haven't changed much, using the same methods as they did in Bible times.

Pictures taken in Asia, India, darkest Africa, S. America and Australia. We are looking forward to seeing the balance of his collection of pictures, having far too many for one evening's showing. Attendance numbered 20.

— H. G. SPORE,
Secretary

WORCESTER COUNTY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—The regular meeting was held Friday, June 13, President Earl Bellis presiding.

Maurice Gould presented a book to the club, "The Origin of the National Banking System."

The club display case was filled this past month by Lawrence Cadwell, who gave a short talk on the items on display. Included were the very colorful and beautiful Educational series bills. The 1793 ½ cent, California Gold Dollar, Half Dollar and Quarter Dollar, Political and Hard Times Tokens. Also included was one copy of each type of coin minted, the coin on display being minted during the first year. Also a copy of the first greenback.

Charles Dupont spoke on the U. S. coin and its relationship to U. S. history. This was a fine and enlightening talk and was enjoyed by all present.

— ELVIN W. EAGLES,
Secretary



When . . .

This issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* is in your hands, I hope to be enjoying my *Thirty-seventh* A. N. A. Convention! And I hope many of you will be in New York to enjoy the Convention with me.



I will be home on August 27th, and will be delighted to hear from you, if and when you wish to buy or sell anything in Numismatics.

I feel sure we will both be pleased with any transaction we may make.



I "picked up" a \$50 gold piece, Augustus Humbert, octagonal, of course. It is about next to the least attractive "slug" I have ever owned. The date (either 1851 or 1852) doesn't show. The coin is just fair—and the price is just fair: \$220.00. (Today, this is considered cheap.) First CASH order gets it.



B. MAX MEHL, Numismatist

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5730	Double Taler 1840 comm. the unveiling of the Durer monument. Dav. 585. Extr. fine	6.00
5731	Double Taler 1847 comm. the erection of a statue for Bishop Julius Echter of Mespelbrunn. Davenport 596. Schwalbach 34. Very fine	8.00
5732	Crown Taler 1829. Dav. 556. Wittelsbach 2717. Very fine	3.00
5733	Convention Taler 1828 comm. the blessing of the Royal family. Dav. 563. V. fine	4.00
5734	Convention Taler 1832 comm. the election of Prince Otto as King of Greece. Head r. Rev. Prince in ancient costume escorted by Bavarian lion. Dav. 568. EF.	5.00
5735	Convention Taler 1836 comm. the erection of the Otto-Chapel. Dav. 579. Extr. fine	5.00
5736	MECKLENBURG-GUESTROW. Gustav Adolph 1636-1695. Taler 1680. Bust between date to right. Rev. Arms supported by 2 griffons. Evers 272, 2. Cat. Sch. 4150. V. fine	30.00
5737	SAXONY-OLD-WEIMAR. Johann Wilhelm 1567-1573. Taler 1572. Bust facing. Rev. Arms. Merseburger 3727. Fine	5.00
5738	SAXONY-NEW-WEIMAR. Wilhelm Ernst 1683-1728. Taler 1717 comm. the 2nd Centenary of the Reformation. Altar with Bible and candlestick. Rev. Inscription. Kreussler Plate 15, 34. Dassdorf 2222. Madal 1501. Very fine	17.50
5739	GERMAN REPUBLIC. 3 Mark 1929-J (Hamburg) comm. the Constitution. Co.W. 29. Proof	4.50
5740	3 Mark 1930-F comm. the 7th anniversary of Walther von der Vogelweide's death. Coins of the World 32. Jaeger 344. Proof	4.50
5741	MEXICO. Ferdinand VI 1746-1759. 8 Reales 1750. Raymond 11. Guttag 2640. V. fine	9.00
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5752	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Ferdinand VII 1808-1833. Peruvian 8 Reales 1827 counterstamped with "Manila 1828" on obverse and "Spanish arms" on reverse. Co.W. 24. Fine	15.00
5753	BEETHOVEN, Ludwig von, German composer. Bronze medal without date (by Else Fuerst) comm. the first Centenary of his death. Bust left. Rev. Inscription. 65mm. Extr. fine	4.00
5754	HEVELIUS, Johann, Astronomer at Danzig. Silver medal 1687 (by Karlsteen) comm. his death. Bust pract. facing. Rev. Eagle over landscape. Hutten-Czapski 3900. Duisberg 304, 1. 45mm. 38gr. Extr. fine	15.00
5755	LALANDE, J. J. de, Astronomer in Paris. Bronze medal 1783 (by Gatteaux). Bust left. Rev. Inscription. Ampach 9688. Duisberg 155, 1. Very fine	3.00
5756	PARISH, John, merchant in Hamburg. Silver medal 1806 comm. his 50th year as an English merchant in Hamburg. Inscription on either side. Gaedchens 2012. 39mm, 26, 5 gr. Extr. fine	3.00

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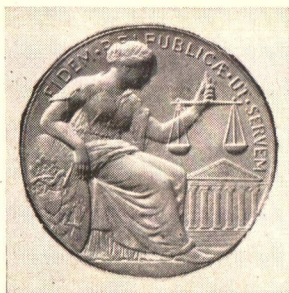
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(Signed) Major Louis H. A. Klein

(Original letter on file.)

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When I asked Major Klein for permission to publish his letter, he wrote: "Gladly, but I didn't think what I wrote was worth publishing." Maybe not, Major, but similar letters and yours have made me revise the Coindex Record File so that it could be purchased at a more reasonable price. I want every collector to enjoy it as you and others who own one do. It will also be made available to dealers. You will soon see it at your favorite coin counter.

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1849-C \$1 unc.	50.00	50.00	1856-D \$1 very fine .	150.00	120.00
1850 \$1 unc.	8.50	7.50	1856-D \$1 unc.	275.00	225.00
1850-O \$1 very fine ..	60.00	45.00	1857 \$1 proof	50.00	40.00
1850-D \$1 very fine ..	50.00	40.00	1857-C \$1 unc.	75.00	60.00
1850-D \$1 unc.	90.00	75.00	1857-D \$1 very fine .	50.00	40.00
1851-D \$1 very fine ..	27.50	20.00	1857-D \$1 unc.	85.00	75.00
1851-D \$1 unc.	50.00	40.00	1858-D \$1 very fine .	40.00	30.00
1852-C \$1 very fine ..	20.00	15.00	1858-D \$1 unc.	75.00	60.00
1852-C \$1 unc.	50.00	40.00	1859-C \$1 very fine .	50.00	40.00
1852-D \$1 very fine ..	30.00	22.50	1859-C \$1 unc.	85.00	70.00
1852-D \$1 unc.	65.00	50.00	1859-D \$1 very fine .	35.00	25.00
1853-C \$1 very fine ..	25.00	18.00	1859-D \$1 unc.	65.00	50.00
1853-C \$1 unc.	40.00	30.00	1859-S \$1 very fine .	15.00	10.00
1853-D \$1 very fine ..	40.00	30.00	1859-S \$1 unc.	25.00	20.00
1853-D \$1 unc.	65.00	50.00	1860 \$1 proof	40.00	32.50
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CW 1 — p. 7

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CW 1 — p.15

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CW 2 — p. 15



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CW 1 — p. 17

Proof



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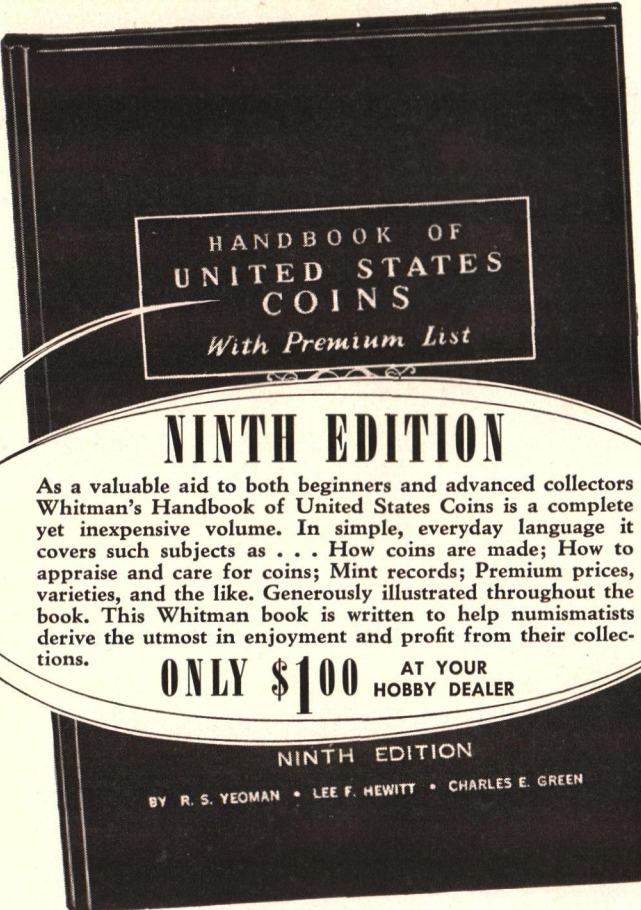
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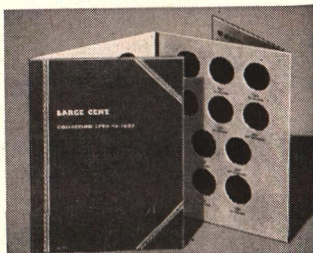
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1921-S, 23-S, 24-S10	.30	.60
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14-P to 27-P Just a shade from Unc. 1.50				
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13-S T1 Fr. .2550	.75	1.25	2.25
13-D T2 Fr. .4075	1.25	2.25	3.25
13-S T2 Fr. 1.25	3.95	6.95	9.95	15.00
14-D Fr. .25 .....	.45	.95	1.75	2.50
15-S, 17-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
14-S, 21-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
24-S, 26-S Fr. .25 .....	.40	.65	1.50	2.25
15-D, 16-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75	1.50
17-D, 18-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75	1.25
19-D-S, 20-D-S .....	.25	.45	.75	1.50
23-S, 24-D, 27-D-S .....	.20	.40	.65	1.25
25-D-S, 26-D .....	.25	.45	.65	1.25
30-S, 31-S .....			.25	.35
18-D ov 7 Fr. 1.25	2.95	4.95	8.50	
1937-D 3 Legged XF. 3.25			1.25	1.95
All others .....			.15	.25

BARBER DIMES

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-P-O, 93-P, 94-P, 96-P . \$.35	.65	.75	1.50
93-O-S, 98-O-S, 99-O-S .....	.50	.75	1.50
92-S, 94-O, 95-P-S, Fr. .95	2.00	3.00	5.00
1895-O Fair 4.95	8.50	10.00	15.00
96-O-S, 97-O-S, 01-S, Fr. .95	2.00	3.00	5.00
1900-P-O-S, 01-P-O, 97-P .....	.35	.65	1.00
02-S, 03-S, 04-S Fr. .50 .....	.75	1.25	1.95
1905 Microscopic "O"50	.75	1.00
10-S, 11-S, 13-S, 15-S35	.65	1.00
All the others25	.50	.75

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16-D Fr. \$2; G 3.25 . \$4.25	.75	\$7.50	\$9.75	\$32.50
21-P-D25	.50	1.25	3.75
25-D, 26-D-S25	.50	.75	1.25
30-S, 31-P-S-D, 23-S35	.50	.75	
1942 over 1 Dimes XF. \$5.00; Frac.				
Unc. \$7.50; Brill. Unc.				13.50
All others .....	.20	.30	.50	.75

S. L. QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.	VF.
1916 Practically Uncirculated	\$25.00	\$35.00	\$50.00	\$65.00
1916				
17-P T1 18-S, 20-S .....	.50	.75	1.25	2.50
17-D-S-T1 .....	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17-T2, 18-P-D .....	.75	1.25	2.00	2.75
17-D-S-T2, 1919-P . . .	1.25	2.00	3.00	4.50
1918 over 17-S				40.00
1919-D-S AU \$20 . . .	2.50	3.50	5.50	15.00
1920-D AU \$20	3.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
1921	2.50	5.00	7.50	15.00
20, 23, 24 AU 2.50 . . .	.50	.75	1.00	1.75
1923-S AU 17.50	5.50	8.00	12.50	15.00
24-D, 24-S	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.00
26-D-S, 27-D-S .....	.50	.75	1.25	
All others .....	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
W.Q. 1932-D-S	1.00	1.50	2.50	5.00
W.Q. 1937-S .....	.50	.75	1.25	
W.Q. All the others .....			.50	1.00

BARBER QUARTERS

	G.	VG.	F.
92-P-O, 93-P-O, 94-P-O-S . \$.50	.75	\$1.50	\$1.25
92-S, 96-O, 97-S, 99-S	1.00	1.50	3.00
93-S, 95-O-S	1.00	1.50	3.00
95-P, 96-P, 97-P-O, 98-P-O-S .	.50	.75	1.25
1896-S	5.50	8.50	10.00
1900-O, 01-O, 02-O-S	1.00	1.50	3.00
1901-S	25.00	40.00	65.00
1901-S Abt. Gd. (clear date) 17.50			
03-S, 05-O, 08-S, 09-O	1.00	1.50	3.00
11-D-S, 12-S, 13-P-D .....	.75	1.25	2.00
1913-S	5.50	10.00	15.00
1914-S, 1915-S .....	.75	1.25	2.00
All other dates .....	.50	.75	1.50

HALF DOLLARS

	G.	VG.	F.
1892-O-S, 93-O-S	\$3.00	\$4.00	\$5.50
1894-O-S, 1895-O-S, 96-P . .	1.50	2.50	3.50
1896-O-S, 97-O-S	3.00	4.00	5.50
1900-O-S, 01-O-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
02-S, 03-S, 04-S	1.50	2.50	3.50
05-P-O, 09-O, 10-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
11-D-S, 12-D-S, 13-P-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1916-S obv., 1917-D obv. . .	1.50	2.50	3.50
1917-S obv., 1917-D-S rev. .	1.50	2.50	3.50
1921-P-D-S, 1938-D	1.50	2.50	3.50
1914-P-S, 1915-P	1.50	2.50	3.50
All the others	1.00	1.50	2.00

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1873 Half Dime. Proof 4.75	1910 5¢, Liberty. Proof 2.75
1873 3¢, Nickel. Proof 6.75	1870 Dime. Proof . . . 4.50

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1861	.75	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.75	3.75	9.00
1862 or 1863	.15	.25	.35	.45	.60	.75	1.10
1864 CN	.35	.50	.65	1.00	1.50	2.00	3.00
1864 Br	.25	.35	.50	.75	1.25	1.75	4.25
1864 L	2.50	4.00	6.25	8.50	12.00	17.50	28.00
1865	.20	.30	.40	.65	.85	1.25	2.75
1866	1.50	2.00	3.00	4.50	6.50	8.50	14.00
1867	1.00	1.50	2.50	4.25	6.25	7.50	11.25
1868	1.25	1.75	2.50	4.25	6.50	8.00	12.00
1869 or 1870	1.50	2.00	3.25	5.50	8.50	10.50	14.50
1871	2.25	2.75	4.50	7.00	9.75	12.50	18.50
1872	2.50	3.50	4.75	8.75	12.50	17.50	24.00
1873 or 1874	.60	.85	1.40	2.25	2.60	3.25	5.00
1875	.50	.75	1.00	1.75	2.60	3.00	5.50
1876	.60	1.00	1.75	2.75	3.50	4.00	7.00
1877	6.50	8.00	11.50	13.00	18.00	22.50	45.00
1878	.75	1.25	2.00	3.25	4.00	4.75	6.50
1879	.25	.35	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	2.50
1880	.05	.10	.20	.50	.75	1.00	2.00
1881	.05	.10	.20	.40	.60	1.00	2.75
1882 or 1883	.05	.10	.15	.25	.35	.60	1.50
1884 or 1886	.15	.25	.40	.60	1.00	1.50	3.00
1885	.40	.50	.80	1.25	2.00	3.25	7.00
1887 to 1889	.05	.10	.15	.25	.50	.80	2.00
1890 or 1893	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	.75	1.75
1891	.05	.10	.15	.25	.50	.75	2.25
1892	.05	.10	.20	.40	.60	1.00	3.50
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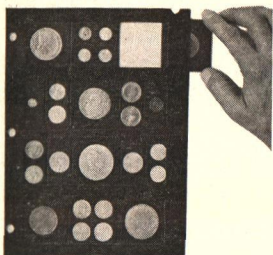
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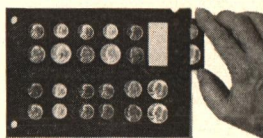
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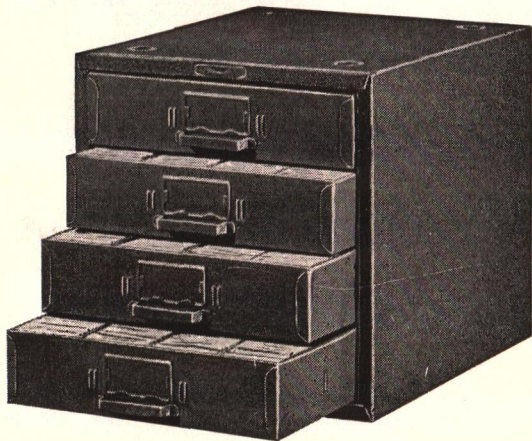
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1941S 4.75	1879PS28.00
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1942D25.00	1887S, 88S ...28.00
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1943S 2.85	1890CC33.00
1944PS 2.60	1890S, 91S ...27.00
1945PS 2.60	1891CC33.00
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1946S 5.25	1894S33.00
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1914P,	1917S,
15P ...VG 4.00	18S ...VG 2.00
1916P, 17P F 5.00	1919S,
1916S ...VG 10.00	20S ...VG 2.00
1918S,	1921S,
19S ...VG 13.00	23S ...VG 2.00
1918P, 19P F 5.00	1924S,
1920P, 21P F 5.00	27S ...VG 2.00
1923S, 25S F 15.00	1928S ...VG 2.00
1923S, 25S G 5.00	1931PF 1.50
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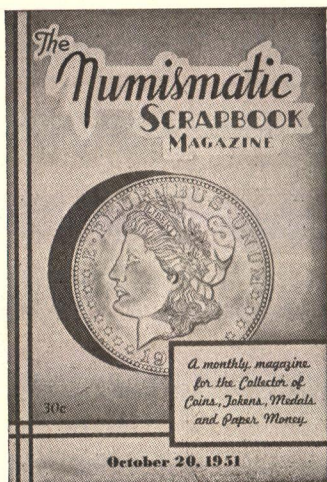
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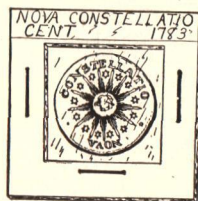
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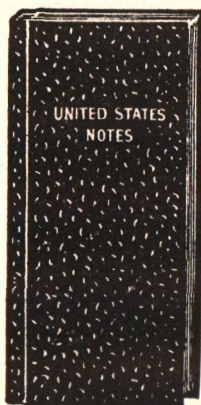
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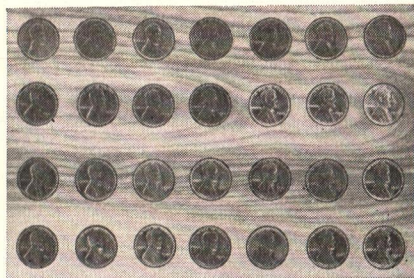
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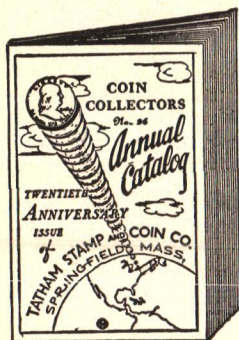
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